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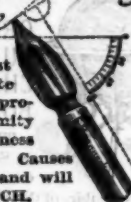
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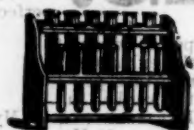
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A Weekly Journal of Education.

AMOS M. KELLOGG, Editor.

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New York, July 15 23, and 29, 1882.

THE JUNE NUMBER.

OF THE

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The June number contains an illustrated story by John R. Dennis, entitled "Earning His Living," and "Phin Phillips," by the same author; "The Painter of Antwerp," by Helen A. Smith; then comes "The Cousins' Visit," "Take Care of the Eyes," "Effects of Fear," "Some Queer Letters," "How Marbles are Made," "A Syrian Wedding," "The right Pronunciation," "About Comets," "Atantus," and "Good Advice Corner." Next comes an interesting dialogue by J. W. Barker, "Who Shall Vote." The interesting "SCHOOL ROOM," "WRITING CLUB," and "LETTER BOX" departments come next. "Real Bravery," "About Diamonds," "A Hippopotamus," "July Birthdays," "About Pebbles," and the "Prize Competition," follow, making altogether one of the most interesting numbers ever issued. Price 5 cents a copy or 50 cents a year postpaid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The publishers give notice that in accordance with their usual custom, they will issue the JOURNAL, but ~~twice~~ *twice*, in each of the months of July and August. The Editors and publishers need a vacation as much as the teachers; and then, the teachers taking their vacations need less issues of the paper.

THE proceedings of the Saratoga Association come too late for this number of the JOURNAL; look for them in the next issue.

It is said that fewer teachers are seeking positions this year than usual. Certainly this is a good sign. When the teacher is obliged to keep his grip-sack ready for a removal we cannot expect real progress.

THE readings of Mr. H. A. Williams at the State Association showed him to be a gentleman who has thoroughly cultivated himself as an elocutionist; he has mastered his art, and pleased his hearers.

PROF. A. A. Watkins has been appointed by the Board of Regents as superintendent of the Teachers' Classes in the Academies. It is a good appointment, and the plan is an excellent one. The Regents show signs of life.

THE State Teachers' Association annually bring together a heterogeneous mass of teachers, and the time is too short to mold thought properly. A few come with ideas of progress; the many are ready to hear. The few are in the dark respecting each other's plans; the many suffer from this. The whole procedure lacks system. No other body of men could or would do business in this way. How long will the teachers continue it?

At the examination for diplomas from the New York State Department of Public Instruction W. J. Jewell of Onondaga, N. Y., and J. L. Burrett of Canton, Pa., were successful. The former goes to East Syracuse to teach, and the latter to Wellsville. The Department now proposes that any candidate who fails in one or more branches may receive credit on those he completes, and make up on the others afterward. We like the plan.

THERE is one thing that teachers should learn, and that is the art of writing a condensed "paper" for the annual meetings. What sort of a conscience has that man or woman who can, on a hot day, spin out his thread of words to one hour, or even one hour and fifteen minutes? And so many of these have nothing special to say! "What did he say?" asked one who came in as Prof. Lengthy Talker sat down. "Nothing," was the sententious reply.

A VISIT to an educational convention is in the main disheartening, for the practical outcome is exceedingly small. Look and see what was accomplished last year, the year before, and so on. Ask any intelligent outsider what he thinks, and he will tell you

that teachers are most impractical. They meet and theorize, and go away and teach in the same style as before. A gentleman in Saratoga said, "You remind me of a man who sawed wood in my yard. He would measure with great care so as to get the exact center of the stick, then would throw down his measure and saw it where he pleased."

WHO shall be the next State Superintendent of schools in this State? There are thirty thousand public-school teachers, there are 102 school commissioners, there are twenty-five thousand trustees; there are colleges, normal schools, academies; there is a vast army of school children; over ten millions of dollars are spent for the schools. The schools are designed to produce good citizens; to accomplish this, every trustee, teacher, commissioner, up to and including the State Superintendent, should be the best man to be found to do his part. Is it bringing politics into the schools to say that the teachers, trustees, commissioners should have something to say about this? Not at all. Politics means democratism or republicanism; we are talking about educationalism.

TEACHERS, kindergartners, and mothers will be glad to know that at the annual session of the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute there will be opened, July 18th, for the first time, a kindergarten department, under the direction of Prof. J. Kraus and Mrs. M. Kraus-Boelte, principals of the New York Normal Kindergarten and Training School for Kindergarten Teachers, 7 E. 22d street. This course of Froebel's pedagogical principles, which is designed specially for mothers, kindergartners and teachers, will comprise lectures and practical illustrations in order to show that the kindergarten is but one feature of the system—which is after all not a system, but life acting on life—commencing in the nursery, leading up through the kindergarten to the school. In the kindergarten there is no learning without doing—the children's own doing; the culture is self-culture, and the same idea prevails also in all grades upwards in the school and school-garden after the Kindergarten is finished. We trust a large number will listen to these lectures.

THE Boston Traveler says: "The circular issued by the Longfellow Memorial Association appeals so directly to the affection of multitudes that any words other than warm commendation of the scheme seem out of place. The great numbers of intelligent readers among whom the dead poet found his most sympathetic and appreciative audience have now the opportunity of joining in a fit and permanent testimonial to his rare and pure genius and the serene beauty of a life which was greater than any of his poems. It is to be hoped that the response will be immediate and unanimous. There must surely be thousands of Americans glad to avail themselves of such a privilege." Money for the national dollar subscription in honor of Mr. Longfellow is being sent to John Bartlett, treasurer, P. O. box 1590, Boston, Mass., for the purpose of purchasing a lot and erecting a statue.

For the SCHOOL JOURNAL.

MOVE—OR MOVE!

There are three great classes of teachers at present. (1) There is a class of young, ignorant, inexperienced persons who have no claim to be teachers; some will hold on and learn by experience, but seventy five per cent. will leave the business inside of three years to be replaced by more of the same sort. (2) There is a class of those who have a decent amount of knowledge—some are high school, or academy graduates, and some are from colleges. They look at education as "a pouring-in process"—they will deny this, but "by their works ye shall know them." They have a course of study, they "mark" their pupils, they require the knowing of certain facts before advance is allowed, they ignore growth and culture. They consider the learning and reciting of certain text-books to be the object for which the pupil enters the school-room. (3) There is a class who resolutely set before them *growth* as the first and highest and best thing possible for the child. They believe that knowledge conduces to growth. They insist, however, that the ordinary "course of study" only causes growth in a few directions, and they declare that growth must be on all sides of the individual in order to educate him.

The public have been looking at the teacher and his work, and have come to certain conclusions; in some communities the public sentiment has been much cultivated, and it does not rank the second class, above described, very high. Let us illustrate this.

In X—was an academy; it was partly endowed and held in high esteem; the people spoke of it as a thing to be revered—that is thirty years ago. The graduate of X—academy was considered an extraordinary being. The principal was Prof. Q—. This gentleman was a college graduate, and liked to teach; he fancied, too, that he understood teaching. He entered on his work, and has been at it ever since. Let us now look at the results. Instead of praise and thanks we find the most enlightened people are grumbling; we listen and hear such words—"too old," "never understood the business," "all cut and dried," "no life and animation," "all learning and reciting," "memorizing of words," "stuffs the memory," "no culture," "no independency of thought," "no thinking encouraged," "poll-parroting," "never attends educational meetings," "is not an educator," "probably has no educational works," "a nice man, but emptied himself years ago," "a gentleman and quite a scholar, but not magnetic," "looks too much to his course of study," "one thing for every pupil," "the pupils do not know that there is any relation between the world and the school-room," "he allows the same kind of teaching that was practiced thirty years ago," etc., etc.

Nor is this all. A very large number have determined to oust Prof. Q—, and the majority of this number are graduates of X—academy. Perhaps you think there is something personal about it, but there is not; they feel that they needed bread and got a stone. If not this year, the professor will retire next year. He has felt the pressure and tried to withstand it. He has had showy commencements, flowers and music and great men have figured on such occasions, but the public has not been satisfied.

What is the real difficulty? Public sentiment thirty years ago was low in X—, but it has gone forward. Prof. Q—has not advanced with it; he has stood still. If you should ask him about Comenius, Pestalozzi, and Froebel, he would tell you he knew their names and that was all. He may admit that education has its laws, but ask him what they are, and see what he will say. He reads *Harpers* and *The Century Magazine*, and is interested in literature and science; is a large reader, has traveled, but he does not *understand education*. Of course he will tell you that he does. But if you ask him, he will tell you that it is the result of following a course of study, in which history, mathematics, and science are judiciously blended. He will get a catalogue and show you—

well—how he has blended all these things.

But we may as well write the word, Prof. Q—is an old fogey. And still worse, he doesn't believe in the very business by which he gets his living! He reads about the troubles in Ireland and in Egypt, and tries to see what the cause is; he has followed up Dr. Schleiman's work in excavating Old Troy, but he has not studied upon education. Isn't it wonderful, now you think of it? He has a journal of science on his table, but no journal of education. Do you wonder that the people who are in advance grumble louder every year? Do you wonder the graduates feel injured when they comprehend that what was forced down their throats under the name of useful knowledge is nothing of the kind, but a fashionable concoction, much the same as corsets, high-heeled shoes, and stove-pipe hats.

And finally, my good reader, let me tell you that every Prof. Q— must move—or MOVE!

For the SCHOOL JOURNAL.

HIS REASONS.

Meeting the genial principal of grammar school No. — on the morning of June 30—

"Of course you will go to Yonkers, to the State Association?"

"Not I. I went once and I have been sorry ever since."

"Why so?"

"Because I might have been resting myself, and then I was cooped up with a lot of fellows—and then it was all 'bunkum.' You must admit that?"

"Yes, there is 'bunkum' in it; that is, what you call 'bunkum'; so there is in teaching school. Come now; admit there is lots of 'bunkum' in all this talk about popular education."

"No, that's quite a different matter. But I can read all about the meeting. I shall lie under the trees and read what one man has to say about grammar, and another about geography. Its quite amusing. Why, I would rather have the JOURNAL than attend all the meetings they will hold."

"Let us see. There will be 'bunkum,' but there will be earnestness. It is a sort of school—these associations. Your boys would rather stay home and read under the trees than meet and unite their efforts on lessons; but you could not teach them unless they meet, so it is with these gatherings."

There are many of this style of thinking in our city schools; they deem assembling to discuss education a waste of time. What is the cause of this indifference? Is it in the system? Is it such a machine that each feels he is but a wheel to turn when the order is given? Should a man be put into such a position and be made a mere wheel? And again, should he allow himself to lose his interest in his profession?

THE CULTURE OF IMAGINATION.—NO. I.

A VALUABLE AID IN EDUCATION.

BY N. A. CALKINS.

Assistant Supt. of the N. Y. Public Schools.

Among the different phenomena of the mind's activity we observe that it has the power of taking the elements of thought, which have been gathered by the conceptive faculty—i. e., the concepts, or simple ideas—and recombining them into new images; also of separating or individualizing ideas of objects, already in its possession, into their distinctive peculiarities of form, color, size, taste, etc., so that each of these may form a distinct representation of its individualized feature. These distinctive peculiarities may be readily recombined with analogous features separated from other ideas, thus producing new mental creations.

The great mass of our ideas, in the keeping of the memory, are made up of many impressions or conceptions from objects; hence, are complex in their character. The mind has the power, not only of separating these complex ideas into their simple elements, but of recombining at will parts of the simple elements of many ideas into new images of the mind's own ideal creation. These powers of simple analysis and synthesis are called *imagination*.

It is a law of mind that *the imagination can deal only with ideas of sensible objects*; with concepts derived from something seen, or heard, or felt, or tasted, or smelled. *It has nothing to do with abstract ideas and truths, or with feelings wholly separated from sensible forms.* Whatever the imagination deals with it represents in such conditions, and clothes in such forms and colors, as come within the cognizance of the senses.

The imagination not only manifests itself in several forms, but in various degrees of power, in different individuals. The earliest form in which it exhibits itself is in children playing with their toys and dolls. The little boy builds houses, castles, bridges, and forts with his blocks. A stick becomes his horse; a bit of board, a boat or a carriage. The girl arrays her doll in all the finery and colors that her fancy can suggest; she converses with it, puts it asleep, feeds it, and administers imaginary medicines to relieve it of fancied pains. Indeed, the simplest objects, by trifling changes of shape and position, are made to represent various scenes in real life, by means of this faculty, thus throwing a sunlight of joy over childhood. The more the imagination of the child is brought into healthful exercise, the more pleasure he will derive from his plays.

In childhood imagination exhibits most completely its objective form, and the ideal creations are commonly associated with objects that are present, as may be seen in the numerous little inventions of children; while in adults its operations are carried on chiefly with concepts and words, and it is manifested in the beautiful thoughts and ideal creations of the orator, the poet, and the artist; while in its higher or philosophic forms it aids in classifying facts, and also deals with supposition, theory, and invention. It is exercised not only in the discoveries of science, but in the plans and projects of everyday life. *In the process of reasoning, imagination goes beyond the known, and forms conceptions of something in the unknown, to which reason extends its powers of rigid examination.*

Memory is the mind's mirror, reflecting in its proper shape and color whatever has been before it. *Imagination is the mind's kaleidoscope*; it reflects what has been before it in a great variety of new forms and combinations.

Not only is the cultivation of the imagination almost totally neglected in the usual processes of education, but the power and facility which it gives the teacher, when properly used in imparting instruction, is singularly overlooked. Indeed, many consider this faculty as one which chiefly acts in the realms of fancy and fiction, and therefore regard it with suspicion. Such persons sometimes remark that "our children had better be occupied with something useful, instead of building air-castles." Pray, what is that which is useful to children? Activity, habits of attention, a love of knowledge, a mind stored with rich and sunny images which shall flit across it in after years, with all their pleasant associations. All these things are useful to children, and the province of a cultivated imagination is to aid in attaining them.

If we do not cultivate the imagination in such a manner that the child may delight itself in forming natural combinations and useful mental creations, the mind will run riot in folly and idle musings on scenes which can never be realized.

A masterpiece excites no sudden enthusiasm; it must be studied much and long before it is fully comprehended; we must grow up to it, for it will not descend to us. Its influence is less sudden, more lasting. Its emphasis grows with familiarity. We never become disenchanted; we are more and more awe-struck at its infinite wealth. We discover no trick, for there is none to discover. Homer, Shakespeare, Raphael, Beethoven, Mozart, never storm the judgment; but once fairly in possession they retain it with increasing influence. — G. H. LEWES.

The heart believes so readily the thing it longs should be true.—CHAS. READE.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

For the SCHOOL JOURNAL.

QUESTIONING BY PUPILS.

If you have a dull primary class, you can arouse interest by training them to ask questions. Let them lay down their books and question one another and the teacher, about the objects in the pictures of their reading lessons, and especially about the things about them. I had a class that I knew hated school. They had been with a teacher who had little magnetism and little interest, and had become stupefied. They had learned to sit still, but it was stupefaction, not self control.

I determined to break up this state of things. So I called up John to stand by my desk.

"Scholars, you may ask John any question."

It took some time to convince them that I meant it, and at last the fun began. "How old. Cost of hat. When he lived. Did he own a dog? Did he like apples?" etc., etc.

The eyes snapped, and every body was happy. Then I interposed.

"Let us ask him something that will be better than these questions." I held up a piece of coal. "Ask about that. I said, 'What is it? What good for? Who keeps it?'" Soon the questions subsided, and I saw the interest flag. I held up a stick and said, "Who can ask five questions?" I produced an apple and said, "Who can ask six questions?"

In a little time there was much expertness. They began to think about the things they had. The slate, pencil, paper, book-cover, nail, hammer, poker, boots and shoes were selected for objects. I was anxious to know if ten questions could be asked about a dog. "Whose is it? What is his name? Will he bite? How old is he? When did you get him? Does he chase cats? Where does he stay nights? Does he steal provisions? Does he bark at strangers? What is he worth?"

As a rule all questions were to be asked about objects, so that my table became full. I would ask a few questions of the "leader," as he was called, after the rest were finished. No question was repeated.

My experience led me to use the questions very extensively to break up monotony and to brighten the class. It caused them to look into things, and thus set them to thinking.

For the SCHOOL JOURNAL.

COMPOSITIONS.

By H. A. S.

When I was a pupil of the Hill Street Grammar School, I know that we "fairly hated" composition day. Not but that the teacher was considerate in his choice of subjects; he was very careful in this, and gave them out in plenty of time. He had an excellent way, too, of writing them upon some part of the black-board, where they remained until the day the pupils handed in their work. The work was always on hand, too, for there was a loss of scholarship marks if they were not prompt, nor was there any way of finally getting out of it. After a time a paper was established. The editors were chosen once a month—two editors-in-chief and one for scientific items and another for local news. The latter two handed their "reports" to one of the "chiefs," and the remainder of the paper was made up of the best monthly compositions, with an occasional poem or story by one of the teachers. These papers were written by the editors and read on the last Friday of every month. But this only increased the interest in composition writing for a short time, and we gradually fell back into the old way of waiting until the evening or morning before they were due, before we even decided what to write upon.

Most of the pupils in a school thoroughly dislike to write, and to some it is very hard work; but these are in the minority compared to those who would like to, if they could. This feeling that we could not was the main reason, I believe, why so many of us failed. The fact was, we did not know how, and were not aware that we needed to learn,

but groped along, and finally decided that we "could not."

Our teacher once gave us the following subjects for compositions:

Behind the Scenes. Twilight.
Foot-prints. True Politeness.

Or choose for yourselves.

To the minds of most of the pupils these seemed only to present a heading for imaginative writing, but if the teacher had made a few remarks in this wise, I, for one, would have been glad to follow his suggestions, and practise upon what I have since learned by experience and mortification as well.

Suggestions from the teacher: First, decide upon a subject, think it up and look it up. If you have no idea what to write about, go at it in this way: "Behind the scenes."—Is there anything I have ever read or know where to find that comes under this head? How could I condense and put into my own words that article in *Harper's* about the "Workings of the Stage;" or, is there any other branch of work or art, the outside of which only is seen by the world that I could write upon? Could I not visit this factory or that, and add to a description of it some general facts from an encyclopedia? If there should be nothing that you could use (the teacher might continue), after some questionings like that, you might pass on to the next subject. A fanciful student might make a good composition under "Footprints" without any research, but for one who must deal with facts let us find some clue upon which to base a search for material. For instance, in "Footprints," I suggest that a biographical paper be made. Let the character of some great or good person be chosen; read up the life and gather information wherever you can to work into the composition. "Twilight" might be used for a descriptive paper of scenes and incidents, which have real or imaginative connection in your mind with that part of the day; a list of famous paintings of scenes in the twilight might make a good paper.

The teacher might have left one subject for us to use our judgment upon, as "True Politeness," for example; and finally upon each choosing for himself he might have said: "And if none of these subjects impress you favorably for compositions, you may select one for yourselves, only bear in mind that you must have something which is really desirable to write about before you begin; then aim to tell plainly and interestingly all about it, so that those who hear it will feel as well satisfied with your account as if they had looked it up for themselves. Avoid long and grand sounding sentences and threadbare facts, quotations, and classical allusions, also do not have your work too long. Give some thought to it before you are about to begin your writing, and be sure to make that beginning in time.

In this way, I think, composition writing might have been made a great source of profit to the pupils, not only from the practice it would have given us in arranging our thoughts acceptably for others, but in the amount of information gained in preparation. One reason why it was a failure in this school was, that too little time was given to it. The teacher gave it no place in the school-room work, so we gave it very little place in the study work. If writing and composition is worthy a place at all in the schools, it is worthy a half hour a month, at least, for explanations and suggestions with regard to what to write upon and how to do it.

POISON.—In New York city 826,666,000 cigars and 229,800,000 cigarettes are made annually, and 25,000 persons are engaged in the manufacture. Fifteen factories employ chemists for flavoring cigars. Few cigars are free from vanilla; the fillings are soaked in an tincture of it. Into cigars enter also the tonka bean, balsam fir, and cedar oil; and into cigarettes also cascarrilla bark. But the best imitator of tobacco flavor is valerian; by the use of vanilla and valerian the poorest stems may be made to answer for fair tobacco. Besides these ingredients potato leaves, sugar, potash, tamarinds, aniseed, gum, and other articles are used. To make cigars burn freely ammonia is used, and they are soaked in saltpetre; this chemical is said to make the young old with dispatch. The intoxicating effect of some cigars is due to the addition of rum, or a solution of sulphuric ether and bromide of potassium.

For the SCHOOL JOURNAL.

THE JOY POWER IN SCHOOL.

By J. C. O. REDINGTON, New York City.

"Excelsior! I'm bound to win,"

sang the boys and girls, and as the chorus rolled through the open windows every eye brightened—those eyes that had been vacantly staring in idleness. The spirit of the whole room was changed. Minutes became twice as valuable as those before the short song.

A curious visitor asked the teacher, "Why came such a magic change? Why did they take to work so suddenly?"

These are indeed questions. Who was this teacher? Not an especially imposing or dignified person—only a bright-faced, cheerful worker, whose life was full of constant deeds of kindness. Many are more learned, more brilliant, but few more skillful in touching the harp strings that move the life and achieve results.

Her answer was: "My pupils are taught to work with zeal—to do whatever they do with energy and do it well. If they study hard, the mind tires and afterward works more slowly and at a disadvantage. I find that song is a quick rest-giver. It is almost magical in its effects. I suppose the physical exercise aids much, for when we sing, we sing with an eager, bounding voice. Our songs are the natural voicings of the joys and the energies of every heart. We sing to keep our hearts alive. We are filled with joy that gives a new strength; we awaken ourselves by our united sympathies. Our courage is revived at once. Bright pictures of the possible to human will and energy, kindle afresh the fires of ambition. The vocal utterance of the aspirations within us for power, strengthens our determination to do something and be something. The beauty of sweet melody drives away the baser passions, and pours over us a wave of kindness."

"Do you choose difficult music?"

"No, sir! mostly easy, simple tunes, readily learned by the children. Modern aesthetics and sticklers for classical music, might pooh! pooh! at the melodies as frivolous, but they are musically tasteful and have a power in them that warms and nerves the heart. Our time, crowded with intellectual exercises, does not permit us to study the notation of music or learn any difficult pieces. Besides, the world over, the simpler forms, both in sacred and secular song, have the greater power. The words, read by themselves, may not be choice specimens of poetry, but they speak correctly the every day thoughts of childhood, sometimes in the natural playwords. The language gives a definite direction to the earnest feeling aroused by the music. The most effective songs for our school and home life, are those simpler ones which teach kindly thoughts and deeds and arouse to action our better natures."

"What are the names of some of your most effective songs?"

"Beautiful Deeds we may all Do; Boys of Spirit, Boys of Will; Excelsior! I'm bound to Win; Never Say Fail; Treasure Golden Moments; Uncle Sam's School; Try with a Smiling Face; Glory for the Heritage; Golden Pleasures; also patriotic songs."

"You seem, then, to consider song a valuable assistant in teaching?"

"I would hardly try to teach without it. The only exercise where all may at the same instant engage together with entire zeal actively expressed, it revives, it energizes, it gilds with joy our weary work. Or rather, it seems to quickly cast out the weariness, and in its place give a fresh vigor, potent for rapid, successful work. It furnishes an esprit-de-crois, that can be equally cultivated in no other ways."

COREA.—The Chinese have taken possession of Corea. China's assumption of the situation is shown by the fact that Sir Robert Hart, Superintendent of the Chinese Customs, is expected to visit Corea with suitable employees to take control of the Custom Houses at the open ports. Trade is very small, at present almost worthless. Moreover, it is certain that Great Britain will secure all possible advantages before the United States can take a step.

THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.

ADVANCED SCHOOL.

A dinner in Morocco. Before taking our places at table, we seated ourselves cross-legged on the carpets, around the master's secretary, who prepared tea before us, and made us take, according to the custom, three cups apiece, excessively sweetened and flavored with mint. * * * After tea we took our seats at the table, and the master, being entreated, seated himself also; and then the Arab dishes, objects of our intense curiosity, began to circulate. I tasted the first with simple faith. Great heaven! My first impulse was to attack the cook. All contractions that can be produced upon the face of a man who is suddenly assailed by an acute colic, or who hears the news of his banker's failure, were, I think, visible on mine. I understood in one moment how it was that a people who ate in that way should believe in another God, and take other views of human life than ours. I cannot express what I felt otherwise than by likening myself to some unhappy wretch who is forced to satisfy his appetite upon the pomatum pots of his barber. There were flavors of soaps, pomades, wax, dyes, cosmetics—every thing that is least proper to be put into a human mouth. At each dish we exchanged glances of wonder and dismay. No doubt the original material was good enough—chickens, mutton, game, fish; large dishes of a very fine appearance, but all swimming in most abominable sauces, and so flavored and perfumed that it would have seemed more natural to attack them with a comb rather than with a fork. . . . At every mouthful our host humbly interrogated us by a look; and we, opening our eyes very wide, answered in chorus, "Excellent! exquisite!" and hastened to swallow a glass of wine to revive our drooping courage.—From "*Morocco: its people and Places*," by EDMUNDO DE AMICIS.

EGYPT.—Turkey has never parted with the right to govern this country. In 1841, Mehemet Ali, was the Viceroy of Egypt and he obtained a firman in which were many advantages. No public works could be executed without the consent of the Porte; the taxes were collected in the name of Sultan, and a fourth of them transmitted to Constantinople. The army was fixed at 20,000, a tenth of which had to do garrison duty at Constantinople. In the event of Mehemet Ali, or his successors, breaking the conditions upon which the hereditary government of Egypt was conferred upon him, it was stipulated that the grant should at once become null and void. By a firman dated June 1, 1841, the annual payment of a fixed sum of two millions was substituted for the fourth of annual taxes, and the troops to be sent to Constantinople was reduced from 2,000 to 500. In 1866, Ismail, the successor of Mehemet Ali, obtained a fresh firman conferring upon him much larger powers. But great care was taken to specify that Egypt should not be at liberty to make commercial treaties. It was at this time that the title of Khedive, was formally conferred on him by the Sultan, in whose eyes he had hitherto been only the Governor-General of Egypt. He was empowered to transmit the government to his eldest son. For all these things he paid an additional sum—in all \$3,550,000 annually. In the month of June of the same year the Sultan issued another firman, providing, in the event of a vacancy of the Egyptian throne, for a Council of Regency. "If the throne becomes vacant while the heir was (under eighteen years of age) the functions of government shall be carried on by a council. If the Ministers of the Interior, of War, of Finance, of Foreign Affairs, the President of the Grand Council of Justice, the commander-in-chief of the army, and the Mufti shall constitute themselves a special council and elect a Regent from among their own number, the rest of these officers forming a council now. Arabi Pacha, the Minister of war, who has caused all the trouble intends to frighten Tewfik the Khedive and make him resign: then as his son is only seven years of age, why who will rule but himself. In June, 1873, the Sultan issued a fresh firman, authorizing the Egyptian Government to make foreign loans; of making internal regulations and laws whenever he thought fit. But France and England, do not think this. The conference in Constantinople is to induce the Sultan to govern Egypt properly, and confer absolute freedom upon the Khedive.

A LITTLE GENTLEMAN.

(FOR DECLAMATION.)

His cap is old, but his hair is gold,
And his face is clear as the sky;
And whoever he meets, on lanes or streets,
He looks him straight in the eye,
With a fearless pride that has naught to hide,
Though he bows like a little knight,
Quite debonnaire, to a lady fair,
With a smile that is swift as light.
Does his mother call? Not kite, or ball,
Or the prettiest game, can stay
His eager feet as he hastes to greet
Whatever she means to say;
And the teachers depend on the little friend
At school in his place at nine,
With his lessons learned and his good marks earned,
All ready to toe the line.
I wonder if you have seen him too,
This boy, who is not too big
For a morning kiss from mother and Sis,
Who isn't a bit of a prig,
But gentle and strong and the whole day long
As merry as boy can be;
A gentleman, dears, in the coming years,
And at present the boy for me.
M. E. SANGSTER—*Harper's Young People*.

GOLDEN THOUGHTS.

(These can be used by the live teacher after morning exercises and distributed among the class, or one may be written on the black-board each day.)

If every man's internal care
Were written on his brow,
How many would our pity share
Who raise our envy now?
The fatal secret, when revealed,
Of every aching breast,
Would prove that only while concealed
Their lot appeared the best.

A little private imitation of what is good is a sort of private devotion to it; and most of us ought to practice art only in the light of private study—preparation to understand and enjoy what the few can do for us.—GEORGE ELIOT.

If the known duty of to-morrow depends on the work of to-day, if it cannot be done right except you think about it, and lay your plans for it, then that thought is to-day's business, not to-morrow's.—GEORGE MACDONALD.

Every man's work pursued steadily tends to become an end in itself.—GEORGE ELIOT.

And I think in the lives of all women and men
There's a time when things would go smooth
and even—

If the dead only knew the moment when
To come back and be forgiven.

—OWEN MEREDITH.

How happy they
Who, from the toil and tumult of their lives,
Steal to look down
Where nought but ocean strives.—BYRON.

It is easy for the young to be happy before the deep feelings of the heart have been stirred. It is easy to be good when there has been no strong temptation to evil; easy to be unselfish when nothing is ardently craved; easy to be faithful when faithfulness does not tear the soul out of its abiding-place.—C. F. WOOLSON in "Anne."

We get no good
By being ungenerous, even to a book,
And calculating profits—so much help
By so much reading. It is rather when
We gloriously forget ourselves and plunge
Soul-forward, headlong, into a book's profound,
Impassioned for its beauty and salt of truth—
'Tis then we get the right good from a book.
—"Aurora Leigh" E. B. BROWNING.

THE Senate passed the Japan Indemnity Bill without interest. The river and harbor bill was passed in the House by 119 to 47; it appropriates \$300,000 for the construction of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi. The Pension Appropriation Bill was passed by the House; also, one calling in the trade-dollars and repealing the act for their coinage. The total gold product of 1881 was \$34,700,000, and of silver \$43,000,000.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The following are the questions proposed to candidates for the College of the City of New York, and Normal College, in June 1882.

HISTORY.

1. Describe briefly the voyages of the Cabots; of Ponce de Leon; of de Balboa; of Verazzani.
2. Give the dates and short accounts of the settlements of Rhode Island and Maryland.
3. What great defeats were suffered, and what great success achieved by the British in the French and Indian War?
4. Name the principal events from 1765 to 1775. When and where did the second Colonial Congress meet?
5. State the object of Burgoyne's Campaign, and its result. Who succeeded Gen. Lincoln in the South? Give a brief account of the first battle of Camden.
6. What celebrated grant of territory was made to the United States in 1787? What great territory was purchased in 1802? What were the boundaries of the latter territory? What territory was acquired at the close of the Mexican War?
7. What political difficulties arose in consequence of the admission of Missouri into the Union? How were they settled?
8. Name the presidential candidates of 1860. Which was successful? What was the effect of his election upon the people of the South? Name the principal military events of 1861.
9. What advantage did Lee take of the raising of the siege of Richmond in 1862? What battle occurred near Washington soon after and with what result?
10. Describe Lee's second Northern invasion. What great battle checked it?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Prove in three ways that the earth is a sphere. Which is the longer, the polar or the equatorial diameter of the earth? What is the difference?
2. What is the inclination of the earth's axis? The width of the Frigid Zone? The North Temperate Zone?
3. From what circle is longitude reckoned? From what latitude? What do latitude and longitude determine?
4. Bound Nevada, Tennessee, and New Hampshire and state the capital of each. Name the three territories that surround the Yellow Stone Park.
5. Name the kingdoms, empires and republics of Europe and the capital of each. Bound Spain and name four of its largest cities and four of its longest rivers. Name the mountain chains of Europe.
6. Name six of the principal rivers of Asia. Name the great bodies of water that border the Asiatic coast.
7. Through what bodies of water would a ship sail in going from Bombay to Constantinople?
8. From what country do the Andes separate the Argentine Republic? In what country does the Parana rise? What countries does it in part separate? Through what country does it then flow? What river unites with it near its mouth? What is the river formed by the two called?
9. Where is cape Trafalgar? Finisterre? Land's End? Race? Fear?
10. Tell accurately the position of the following cities:—San Francisco, Milwaukee, Columbia, Pittsburgh, Mobile.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Define fraction; per cent.; ratio; interest. Divide $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ and explain the reason.
2. Explain the rule for pointing off decimal places in the quotient after dividing one decimal fraction by another; and divide .00001 by 10000.
3. A man's income is £315 sterling a year; how much is that each day? (Answer in shillings and pence.)
4. Thirty men, working ten hours a day, can do a piece of work in a certain time. How many men working nine hours a day will be needed to do it in one-third the time?
5. The interest on \$15,000 at seven per cent. per annum is \$700. What is the time?
6. What is the present value of a note for \$1,828.

75 due in one year, without grace, and bearing an interest of 4 per cent. per annum.

7. What amount must be invested in U. S. 4 per cents. at 116 to yield an income of \$25,000?

8. A man spends 20 per cent. of his capital for a house, puts 40 per cent. of the remainder into his business, and invests the rest in 6 per cent. bonds at par which yield him an income of \$2,160 a year. What is his capital?

9. Extract the square root of $\frac{1}{4}$ to three places of decimals.

10. Extract the cube root of 751,089,429.

DRAWING.

1. A spiral,—three convolutions.

2. An equilateral triangle,—every side an oblique line of four inches.

3. A hexagon inscribed within an equilateral triangle.

[Half an hour will be given for drawing the above mentioned figures.]

4. A vase in simple outline six inches in height.

DRAWING FROM THE SOLID.

Each candidate will be required to draw from some of the following solids in position, as seen from his or her seat.

1. A right pyramid on a book.

2. A pyramid and cylinder.

3. An hexagonal prism,—standing on its base.

4. An octagonal prism,—standing on its base.

[One hour will be given for the drawing of the vase and solid figure or figures.]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. In how many ways may "that" be used as a part of speech? Form separate sentences illustrating the different uses of "that."

2. (a) Reconstruct and correct the following: maximin for that was his Name though born on the Territories of the Empire descended from a Mixed Race of Barbarians his father was a goth and his mother of the nation of the alani.

(b) When corrected and reconstructed, analyze your work to prove its correctness, giving only the subjects, predicates and modifiers in the simplest manner, and stating the kind of sentences you have constructed.

(c) Parse the subjects and predicates for the purpose of ascertaining their agreement.

3. (a) Change the 3d pers. sing. present indicative active of the verb "bring" to the passive form.

(b) Give the perfect infinitive of the verb "come."

(c) Give the 3d pers. pluperfect indic. active of the verb "go."

(d) Give the 2d pers. plur. of pluperfect indic. passive of the verb "raise."

4. Have I no friend? quoth he." Parse the italicized words.

ALGEBRA.

1. Define an Equation. What is meant by Elimination? What are the three principal methods of elimination? Give the rule for elimination by comparison, and illustrate by an example.

2. Find the numerical value of the following polynomial when $a=2$, $b=3$, and $c=4$.

$$3a+b-c[a^2+b^2(c-a+b)-b^2]$$

3. Subtract $a-b$ from $c-d$, and explain the reason of the rule in regard to the signs of the terms in the remainder.

4. Divide $\frac{a}{a+b} + \frac{b}{a-b}$ by $\frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{b}{a+b}$.

5. Given $3x - 4 = 12$, find the value of x and verify the result.

6. Find the values of x and y in the equations.

$$\begin{cases} ax+4by=c \\ 3bx+2y=d \end{cases}$$

7. Given, $\frac{3}{y+5} + 8y = 31$, find the value of y .

Find the values of x and y using the method of elimination by substitution.

8. Find x , y and z in the equations.

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=20 \\ x+2y+3z=62 \\ x+y+z=10 \end{cases}$$

What fraction is that to the numerator of which if 4 be added the value is one-half; but if 7 be added to the denominator its value is one-fifth?

10. It is required to divide the number 96 into three parts such that if we divided the first by the second the quotient will be 2 with 3 for a remainder; but if we divide the second by the third the quotient will be 4 with 5 for a remainder. What are the three parts?

SPELLING.

The conditions of the peace dictated by Scipio to the Carthaginians were: that the Carthaginians should continue free, and preserve their laws, their territories and the cities they possessed in Africa before the war; that they should deliver up to the Romans all deserters, slaves and prisoners belonging to them; all their ships except ten galleys; all the elephants which they had, and that they should not train up any more for war; that they should not make war out of Africa, nor even in that country without first obtaining leave for that purpose from the Roman people; should restore to the King of Numidia everything of which they had dispossessed either him or his ancestors; should furnish money and corn to the Roman auxiliaries till their ambassadors should be returned from Rome; should pay to the Romans ten thousand talents of silver in fifty annual payments; and give a hundred hostages who should be nominated by Scipio.

Maine,	Bordeaux,	Mocha,
Massachusetts,	Venice,	Mecca,
Connecticut,	Genoa,	Cairo,
Alabama,	Vienna,	Calcutta,
Pennsylvania,	Brussels,	Melbourne,
California,	Hague,	Madras,
Illinois,	Geneva,	

UTILIZATION OF WASTE PRODUCTS.—The glycerine industry, which has attained to large proportions, is a remarkable illustration of a great industry based upon what was, until lately, a waste product of the soap-boiler. Of the carcasses of slaughtered animals not a scrap or morsel is allowed to go to waste; and even the waste blood of the abattoir is utilized by the sugar refiners and the manufacturers of albumen. Sawdust, mixed with blood or other agglutinative substances, and compressed by powerful pressure in heated dies, is formed into door knobs, hardware and furniture trimmings, buttons, and many other useful and decorative articles. The spent tan-bark of the tanneries is utilized as fuel under steam boilers. Oyster shells are burned to lime; the waste of linseed oil factories is largely sought after as food for cattle; the waste ashes of wood fires are leached for alkali; river mud, mixed with chalk, is ground and burned to make the famous Portland cement; the waste gases of the blast furnace are utilized to heat the blast, and to generate the steam that drives the engine that furnishes the blast; and the slag of the iron furnaces that from time immemorial only served to decorate the hillsides, is now cast into building blocks, granulated to make building sand, made into cement, mixed with suitable chemicals and made into the commoner grades of glass, or blown by steam jets into the finest filaments to make the curious mineral wool for covering boilers, steam pipes, etc. The waste heat of the lime kiln in England, is made to generate steam and to heat large buildings. The great hills of coal dust in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, which have for years born silent but eloquent testimony of the crudity and wastefulness of our methods of mining coal, will doubtless gradually disappear beneath boilers supplied with ingenious dust-burning devices, or in the form of lumps of artificial coal will be utilized in our kitchens and parlors. Even the anthracite deposits themselves, now so enormously valuable, were but a few years ago so many layers of black stone, unappreciated and valueless. And so the record might be indefinitely extended, showing how modern science with the most beneficent results is steadily teaching the world to utilize the waste substances of nature in the arts, enabling us to reap advantages where none were supposed to exist, or where, if they were suspected, they were undervalued or neglected.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

NEW YORK CITY.

THE graduating exercises of F.D. G.S. 22 were very enjoyable; June 27.

G.S. 62 held its closing examination June 27; several fine addresses made.

THE prize-speaking of the College of the City of New York took place June 27.

THE graduating exercises of M.D. G.S. No. 5 were of an excellent character, occurring June 27.

G. S. 63 held interesting closing exercises June 27; the number of graduates is steadily increasing.

THE graduation exercises of Grammar School No. 3 were very attractive. There were twenty-eight graduates.

THE closing exercises of Colored School No. 4 occurred June 27, and were very pleasing; the school is doing a good work.

THE Training School of the Normal College closed June 27. There were thirty-five graduates. Mr. Wm. Wood presented the diplomas.

THE distribution of semi-annual certificates to meritorious pupils of G. S. No. 15, Fifth street, between Aves. C and D, N. P. Beers, principal, took place on Tuesday, June 27th. Diplomas were also awarded to the successful candidates for admission to the College of the City of New York. Mr. John C. Limbeck, chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Daniel C. Potter, Mr. Wm. Bacon and others.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 9.—The closing exercises were held June 28. The assembly room was crowded with visitors. Hon. Lawson N. Fuller made an excellent address. The children were called upon to exhibit their proficiency in rapid calculation. In the midst of the exercises, without previous warning, the fire alarm was sounded, and the school building was emptied in fifteen seconds. A prize in spelling was awarded to Alfred Ryder, and in German to Dixon Bazley.

THE graduating exercises of the class of 1882 of Grammar School No. 47 were held Wednesday morning, June 28th. There were six choruses by the school, interspersed with recitations. Salutatory by Miss Fanny B. Bates; composition on "Molecules" by Miss Mary K. Potter; address by Miss Camilla Van Kleeck; quotations by the graduates on "Lessons from Nature"; presentation of medals by Hon. James W. Gerard; presentation of prizes by Wm. Wood, I.L.D.; presentation of diplomas by G. H. Wynkoop, M.D.; valedictory by Birdie Bell, and address to the graduates by Rev. James O. Murray, D.D. The music was directed by Dr. W. H. Walter.

ELSEWHERE.

PROF. Rufus B. Richardson of the Indiana State University has accepted the Lawrence professorship of Greek in Dartmouth College.

G. T. FLETCHER, former principal of the Eastern State Normal School at Castine, has accepted and entered upon his duties as superintendent of schools in Auburn.

PROF. Milo Parker Jewett, who died at Milwaukee, Wis., June 9, was the first to suggest to Matthew Vassar the founding of Vassar College, and he was the first president of that institution.

THIRTY-THREE kindergartens are supported by Mr. Shaw of Boston, at an annual expense of \$25,000. And these schools are mainly occupied with the training of children who otherwise would not be trained at all.

MRS. Garfield has become one of the trustees of Hiram College, the college in which President Garfield passed from studentship to professorship and presidency, and which in his after years he continued to love so well.

RENSSELAER CO. N. Y.—Coms. Wate and Morey are entitled to the credit of having the largest representation at the State Teachers' Association of any county in the State. They come with their teachers. Good men those.

WALTER H. CHASE, principal of a school at Huntingdon, Pa., was convicted of bigamy in this city, and sentenced to three years' hard labor in the State prison; he had a new trial, but the judge gave him the same sentence. He is said to possess considerable scholarship.

WALTER H. SMITH, so long director of the Normal Art School of Massachusetts, has been dismissed by the State Board of Education. It has been evident for some time that Mr. Smith's usefulness had come to an end; but his ability kept him in position. He has ability, but lacks tact and discretion.

REV. Joseph Alden, D.D., LL.D., president of the New York State Normal College, has resigned. He was for

merly a professor in Union, Williams and Lafayette Colleges, and president of Jefferson College. He was called to the position from which he now retires in 1867. E. P. Waterbury has been appointed to succeed him.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—The faculty refused to grant Mr. Pierce of Pittsfield a diploma, and thirty-nine Seniors refused to enter the chapel and hear the preliminary announcement of degrees because Mr. Pierce was not to receive a diploma at the commencement. It is expected that Mrs. Garfield will attend the commencement exercises.

WAYNE CO.—School Com. Delano has issued a circular to teachers, urging them to a careful and thorough preparation for re-examination. First grade licenses will be granted only to those who have had at least three terms of successful experience in teaching. "Let me urge you," says the commissioner, "to begin at once to study until you have acquired a thorough if not a complete knowledge."

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—We have the report of Supt. Fairbanks before us, and have looked it over with interest. In some of the primary schools there are too many pupils to a teacher—in one case, 113. The cost per year of pupils in attendance is \$8.14, which is too little; the salaries will be small. The total cost of teaching about 1,600 children in all departments is only \$7,280. We don't believe in trying to do it for less than \$10 per pupil.

WISCONSIN.—There is a law that provides whenever any teacher of a public school of this State shall have successfully taught in the State for the term of twenty-one years, and shall hold at the expiration of such term of service a county certificate in force of the first or second grade, or a limited State certificate, such teacher may present the certificate thus held and in force to the State superintendent for the purpose of having the same countersigned and made a life certificate.

UNION COLLEGE.—Prof. Price and several others of the Union College faculty oppose President Potter for trustee; they want Dr. Featherstonehaugh elected, and claim sixteen votes of the board of trustees. A committee of the Alumni, Messrs. Thomas, Ferry and Amasa J. Parker, Jr., of Albany, and Mr. Rhodes of Troy made an examination of the contributions collected during ten years and criticize the manner and purposes of expenditures. In Troy the opposition to President Potter is even stronger than among the Albany Alumni. Strong Episcopal influence is being actively exerted in Potter's behalf.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—One of the oldest schools in the country is the academy at Germantown, Pa., which is in its 121st year. The bell which rings the boys to their lessons came from England in the same ship with the famous tea which was dumped into Boston harbor. On the steeple is an old wooden image of a royal crown, at which the boys used to shoot with their bows and arrows. Sometimes this was the occasion of quarrels between them, for, like their fathers, the boys took sides in regard to the revolutionary war. More than one town meeting was called to see about removing the offensive image, but it never was done.

NEWARK HIGH SCHOOL, N.J.—The twenty-first annual commencement was held in the Grand Opera House, June 23d. The front of the stage was adorned with floral baskets and flags. The essays and orations were excellent; some of the essays were of a high order. This was especially true of the essays of Miss Reid and Miss Ellis. The oration on "The Chinese Question" elicited frequent applause. The oration by Arthur V. Taylor, who had secured the prize for the best written oration, was omitted, the speaker having lost his voice. Prof. Hovey, principal of the High School, presented the class to the Board in a brief address. Com. Hays conferred the diplomas. Supt. Barringer distributed the prizes.

ALBANY.—The commencement exercises of the New York State Normal School took place on June 33d. The day was of more than usual import, as it marked the retirement of the venerable Dr. Alden from the charge he has administered for about fifteen years. After the essays had been concluded, Hon. Neil Gilmour made a brief address to the graduating class, and then paid a tribute to Dr. Alden. Mr. Gilmour said that when the executive committee reluctantly accepted the resignation of Dr. Alden, they looked around for the right kind of an Elisha upon whose shoulder the mantle of the Elijah who leaves might fall. He believed they had found a worthy successor to Dr. Alden in Mr. Edward P. Waterbury, himself a graduate of the school in the spring term of 1849. Resolutions by the faculty expressive of their appreciation were presented to him. He has done a good work, and is justly held in high esteem. Mr. E. P. Waterbury made an address accepting the position. The graduates number thirty-eight.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL, NEWARK, N. J.—The closing exercises were held in the commodious school rooms at 27 Hill street, June 23d, and were of a most interesting character, and afforded the patrons a delightful opportunity to witness the results of the year's faithful work. A prize called the Victoria prize was conferred upon the student who had the highest aggregate percentage in scholarship, punctuality, attendance and deportment; and a prize for the highest percentage in each of the following studies: Latin, French, mathematics, the sciences, deportment and punctuality. The basis of the percentage, except in deportment, attendance and punctuality, was the examinations. Miss Crocker announced her retirement from the school, and its transfer to Miss Anna F. Whitmore, who has taught the mathematics and Latin most of the time since the school was organized, some ten years ago. Her superior attainments will sustain the well merited reputation and former prestige of the school.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, N. J.—Dr. Merrill E. Gates was installed June 20. He is the ninth president and succeeds Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, LL.D., who has passed his seventy-third year, having been president for twenty and connected with the college for thirty-one years. Dr. Campbell addressed his successor as follows: "Dear Dr. Gates—I am commanded by the board of trustees to pass over to you the keys of the college. I do so, assured that in your hands the reputation of Rutgers College for sacred learning, virtue, patriotism and religion will not suffer, but be advanced." Prof. T. S. Doolittle followed: "Loving our Alma Mater as we love life itself, we take you, Merrill Edwards Gates, by the hand as our president, saying with our whole hearts: Come with us, together let us work and pray and sacrifice in everything and for everything which will increase her usefulness and power." Pres. Gates closed the exercises with an interesting inaugural address. The most valuable result of education, he declared, was to give the ability to do what one has to do, whether one likes it or not.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA.—There are thirty-three "railroad schools" in Russia for the instruction of employees, established because not very long ago it was impossible to get Russians with education enough to be intrusted with the higher places, and even at this day one-half of all the locomotive engineers in Russia are Germans. Twenty years ago, of four road masters on a line about twenty five miles long, two did not know their letters, and had clerks to write their reports. The schools turn out chiefly engine-men and firemen, road masters and telegraphers, most of them sons of railroad employes. The course of study extends over three years, with a two years' "practice course" in some cases. The schools are hardly yet out of the experimental stage. One of the oldest, founded in 1874, has so far twenty-five graduates in railroad service.

LETTERS.

The Editor will reply to letters and questions that will be of general interest. But the following rules must be observed:

1. Write on one side of the paper.
2. Put matter relative to subscription on one piece of paper and that to go into this department on another.
3. Be pointed, clear and brief.

To-day I have been corrected for saying page 25. Please send to me on the enclosed postal your idea of the correctness of page 25th, and why page 25 is incorrect. I do not wish to teach my pupils what is incorrect and what you say I shall know is correct. I am a reader of the INSTITUTE and can't do without it. N. M.

(Either say "page 25th" or "page number 25.") In the first case the number is a descriptive term, hence it is an adjective, and it must have the form of an adjective. We would say the 25th page. In the second case, the figures is in "apposition" with number. It is a part of the sentence.—"It is on the page which has the number 25 on it."—Ed.)

I wish to buy the best books on (1) Laws of Heredity. (2) Raising of Children Healthfully. (3) Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene for High Schools. (4) Stock Breeding. (5) Raising Fruits.

Please name the best with prices.

H. B. S. W. T.

(There are several on each of these topics.

(1) Kirby on Transmission, Ribot on Heredity, Fowler on Hereditary Descent.

(2) Mother's Hygienic Handbook, Clarke Building of a Brain, Chevasse Advice to a Mother.

- (3) Draper (J. C.); Hooker; Huxley and Youman.
- (4) Youatt and Martin.
- (5) Thomas's Am. Fruit Culturist.)

If I should chance to miss one issue, the paper is for the remainder of the time so instructive as to more than make up the loss of one copy. When my subscription expires you may continue sending it, and notify me and the money for a year's subscription shall be forth coming. The paper I must have or else some other educational publication, and I find the JOURNAL best suited to my wants, being always bright, cheerful and instructive. And I can not see how any teacher can be posted on methods of the day, or help becoming foggy without an educational paper. J. S. M.

I feel your paper to be a very valuable help in my duties. I try to follow its hints as closely as possible. Our chief Superintendent recently said that our School System here, in N. B., was fast approaching perfection. What do you think of that?

G. E. B.

(I think very few signs of perfection can be discovered, but the reverse. We have just begun to find out that what is popularly called education is not that; so far we have made progress.—Ed.)

I have read the INSTITUTE since January. Am much pleased with it. Find something in every paper that I can make practical in a country school. Tried the plan in spelling suggested by C. F. H. Required my class to write sentences containing all the words of the lesson. For the recitation each pupil to read his sentences and spell all the words. They and I are much pleased with it.

W. E., Minn.

The June number of the TEACHERS' INSTITUTE is at hand, and I am very much pleased indeed with it, in fact, I am with every number; but this seems especially full of excellent things. Nor am I, a young and inexperienced teacher. I have charge of a large school and several assistant teachers. I believe in progress. I can see that education moves. God bless you in your noble work.

G. (a Canada teacher.)

(Thanks friend G; it is a great thing to know that the world moves.—Ed.)

I wish to thank you for the benefit I have received from the INSTITUTE. I have taken it only nine months, but it has helped me greatly to make my school interesting. Poverty is all that will ever prevent me from taking it. You spoke of "teachers' hobbies" in a late number; my hobby is "to improve my school and make it interesting to all." L. J. G.

Will you please republish the poem titled "The Academy Bells." Your paper has been, and is continuing to be of unequalled value to me and my country, though I have been out of the schoolroom as a teacher for some months preparing to be a better teacher. I look for the T. I. as I would for a letter from my best friend. Yours, J. M.

THE French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs is reported to have received in Paris, from Brussels, a telegram of 53 words, and a telephonic dispatch of 119 words, simultaneously over one wire. The system employed is the discovery of Mr. Van Kieselberghe, director of the Belgian Meteorological Bureau. The distance from Brussels to Paris is about 200 miles.

SILK CULTURE.—The Women's Silk Culture Association, No. 1828 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, urges ladies and all others who have a mind thereto to engage in this pleasant and profitable business. They are prepared, as we understand, to purchase, at the market price, all the cocoons that may be shipped to them. They have now in press a "Revised Book of Instruction," which will be out by the middle of the month. Mr. Fasnach of Raleigh, N. C., who is largely engaged in the business, is also prepared to furnish useful information to those desiring to make a venture in this simple and in expensive business.

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EDUCATIONAL MISCELLANY.

ARE EDUCATED WOMEN HEALTHY?

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae give as reasons:

1. Social dissipation and excitement. Girls stimulated to "shine" socially and intellectually at the same time. A mother proves her daughter's perfect health by saying: "She has been able to go to parties or entertainments four or five evenings a week all winter, and she stands at the head of her class!"

2. Habitual loss of sufficient and healthy sleep. In a New York academy, a class of sixty girls, between the ages of twelve and eighteen, chanced to be asked by a recent visitor for the time they retired the night before. The average was found to be twenty minutes before midnight.

3. Irregularity and haste in taking food, the use of confectionery in the evening, and the omission of breakfast. The principal of a large girls' school in Philadelphia lately said, that so many habitually came to school without having taken sufficient breakfast, and taking little or no lunch, that he had been compelled, in order to obtain good mental work, to have a warm lunch furnished, and to insist upon the scholars taking it in the middle of the morning.

4. Tight, heavy and insufficient clothing, which

frightfully increases the tendencies to consumptive and spinal diseases. A physician of wide experience confidently states that this cause alone has incapacitated more women than over-study and over-work of all kinds.

5. The lack of sufficient out-door exercise.
6. The ambition of parents and daughters to accomplish much in little time, which sends students to college either hurriedly and imperfectly prepared, or with a thorough preparation gained at the expense of health.
7. The usual postponement of instruction in the laws of physiology and hygiene to a college course.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

The pen of the poet and the pencil of the artist have united to record and depict the beauty and grandeur of the Hudson. Every point almost could be made the subject of a picture, and numerous incidents have occurred that would embellish a poem. If we pause at any point it is the Highlands; here is a picturesque region, which presents to the historian or novelist enough for many volumes of daring exploits or of exquisite creations by the hand of genius.

When nature is in repose the soothing influence of the river is felt; it has then a magic spell. Let one sit on the prow of the People's Line of Steamers, as we did a few days ago, and advance by a steady step into the blue mist that descends from the mountains upon the water, and he will declare the scene one of the most charming on earth. The moon had risen from a bank of clouds, which

formed a line so level that fancy said it was a sea from which she emerged. Her silvery light fell soft on the landscape; all was silent save the reverberations of the wheels, which were echoed from the deep shadows of the rocks. Ever and anon the white sail of a ship would glide from the deep gloom, like a shrouded spirit stealing from a giant's cavern.

The night descends, the shores grow more and more indistinct, lights appear on the distant shores, cool airs blow down the valley of the river, and you advance among the shadows, enjoying a mysterious pleasure that can be shared by but few of the human race.

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NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING.

The Association met at Yonkers in Public School No. 2 building, on Wednesday, July 5, at 2 P. M. The exercises opened with singing by pupils of the schools, under the direction of Prof. Andrews.

Duncan Smith, President of the Yonkers Board of Education, welcomed the Association. It was a great thing to educate a single human being, and any progress in that direction is to be welcomed. The most encouraging sign is, that study is made more attractive than formerly. Two incentives have heretofore been employed—the hope of reward, and the fear of punishment. Once the element of terror was the common one; but this too often failed. So did ambition. Now it is being recognized that an exertion of the mental powers is a pleasure. The kindergarten is recognized as acting in a natural method, and its methods are moving up with the primary school.

While the main function of the public school is to produce a facility in a few things, such as reading, writing, etc., still the whole mind must be cultivated. The formation of character is the main end. In this the personality of the teacher is the main element; all centers in the teacher. What a picture is Garfield! Yet what would he have been without the formative hand of his teacher in Williams College?

More than a million children are in the schools of this State. Great good will come from an interchange of thought in your association. We welcome you heartily.

State Supt. Gilmour responded. He alluded to the fame of the Yonkers schools. He hoped it would be a benefit to each that we met each other; that the interest Yonkers felt in education would be increased, and that the teachers would go away with renewed energy. The office of education is to elevate and advance labor, and to better mankind. If an educated man is put behind prison walls, let

us remember that he is there in spite of education. Education has a business basis; the State believes this, hence our normal schools and other appliances. We believe that he that would teach well must be specially prepared. Let us bear in mind the words of Garfield, that suffrage is valuable as it is illumined by knowledge.

Singing by the pupils followed.

President Watkins gave the annual address. We must be willing to leave out glorification and examine with care the educational system of which we are a part. Let us not fear criticism. It is charged that teaching warps the judgment; that it renders the teacher narrow and dictatorial; but after all the teacher who is intelligent ought to be able to answer the question, "What may justly be demanded of the public school?" Is it not a fact that public opinion and not law controls society? Hence (1) it is the end of the school to make intelligent citizens. (2) The school should give a just physical education, for few of our acquaintances are in perfect health. Look around and see the need of instruction in hygiene; the State now feels the need of this so much that a State Board of Hygiene has been appointed to look after this matter. Knowledge of the proper means of bringing up children should be diffused. In New Orleans one-fourth of all the children die before they are one year old.

The studies to be pursued should be such as will develop the mental powers. The hand and eye must be trained, for success in life depends on them. The elements of arithmetic, the ability to write legibly and readily, to spell correctly, the elements of our country's history should be understood. These are the least that can be demanded. But more is needed. The existence of our country depends on a correct public opinion; as we look around and see the crimes that abound, we see the need of moral progress to meet these downward tendencies. The public school must impart a moral character to its pupils. It must teach honesty.

Every child should be taught to hate a lie, to be true to his trust. He must be taught that labor is honorable, he must learn that to produce is more honorable than to consume; he should be instructed in religion—not in creeds, or in sectarianism, but in a knowledge of his duties to his Creator. He is a long time in the school-room, and his teacher is oftentimes the most competent to teach him concerning morality and religion.

A. B. Humphrey read the report of the Committee on the Condition of Education.

A marked change has been going on; the most marked is in teaching language instead of technical grammar; more culture is evidently being given; the country schools are not what they ought to be; if we should look for practical missionary work, it can be found in the country schools.

The School Commissioners are now under the heel of the politicians. They must make themselves popular by giving out certificates where they will "do the most good." The effort to require qualification for the office has been defeated. The schools are in the hands of the commissioner; as he is so are they. There has been a marked demand by boards of education for professional teachers. School supervision is growing in popularity. During the year the office of Institute Conductor has been created and made permanent. Eighty per cent of the teachers receive their instruction in Institutes.

F. J. Cheney, of Kingston, declared that there was a need of more devotion by the teacher to his duties.

A. M. Kellogg said country schools should have a graded course of study.

Mr. Dumont, of Tarrytown, wanted to have explained how only 37 out of the 300 or 400 normal graduates of a year were found in the schools.

A. M. Brown, of Monroe Co., offered a resolution, that a course of study be adopted for the country schools. Referred.

Miss Arnold, of Syracuse, felt that the plan of rehearsing the pupils on the Regents' Question was not a good one.

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EVENING SESSION.

The Committee on Near-sightedness reported through C. J. Buell, of Boonville.

Myopia, or near-sightedness, is a disease; having begun it will steadily increase. There are three factors: (1) Distance of object; (2) distance through the eye; (3) convexity of the lens.

Long attention to small type, bending the head forward, want of a good light, conspire to produce this disease. The windows should be properly placed. Bad ventilation is also a prolific cause. Bad air alone will set in train causes that will destroy the sight. Rational modes of instruction preserve the eye. When the pupils are obliged to learn by heart, many suffer from short-sightedness; but if they are allowed to think out less suffer.

The report of the Committee on Drawing Exhibit was read by Miss Caroline E. Powers, of Cooper Union.

The work done by the Syracuse schools is excellent; it is distinguished by clearness of execution. The work of the Albany schools is also good. The Yonkers and Kingston schools are also commended. The botanical drawings done in the Oswego normal school are remarkable. Drawing is very important. The pupils from the Cooper Union readily find employment in schools, studios, etc.

A charming duet, "Holy Mother guide his footsteps," was sung by Mrs. Wray and Miss Patrick.

H. C. Kirk read a poem on Washington Irving, and this was followed by Wallace Bruce, of Poughkeepsie, with an address on the same subject. The address was most eloquent.

At the close of the address Mrs. Wray sang the "Lost Chord" in a most effective manner.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The first exercise was an exemplification of methods of instruction. The teachers were Misses C. S. Taylor and Edna Pateman; the pupils were from School No. 2, and first year in school. The average in the class was sixty; the exercises were in reading and arithmetic. The methods were declared to be superior and suggestive.

The following committee were appointed by the President: On Resolutions—Messrs. Steele, Barnes, Verrill, Wasson, Gorton.

On Place of Next Meeting—Messrs. Hoose, J. W. Babcock and Owen.

On Auditing Accounts—Messrs. Smith, M. M. Merrell, A. C. Chapin.

The report on Industrial Education was read by Prof. H. H. Straight of Oswego.

Several schools have been examined: The Workingman's School, N. Y. City, The Wilson Industrial School, N. Y. City, a District School at Friendship, N. Y., The Science Dept. State Normal School, Oswego.

There is a growing feeling that our system of education needs revision. The lower grades of work of the world are shabbily done; there is a demand for better work and better workmen. That an education should be industrial, is held to be a tenable proposition, that is, that hand labor is a powerful factor in education.

The problem is how to foster industrial tendencies. It is not claimed that special instruction should be given in any particular art, but the public school should prepare for those special schools at a later period.

The creative instinct is deeply laid in the human mind. The school should impart the knowledge that is needed to enable the pupil to decide what course he should pursue in life. It should impart artistic power, so that he can judge of what is truly beautiful.

Prof. Adler said: A society was formed in New York a few years ago to elevate the working class. It was found necessary to do educational work. A building is in process of erection, and annual funds to the extent of \$10,000 have been secured. In this school we have industrial education, but by this we mean not such occupation as will foster industry, but industrial work to foster education, not education for work, but work for education. Education is for the good of the man, not to fit him for wage-earning. The eye and the hand need special atten-

tion. Drawing aids, but it is not enough. Industrial education needs to be systematized. Crude empiricism is bringing in a printing press here or a shoe shop there, but this amounts to nothing. We must systematize occupations as lessons are systematized.

At the close many questions were asked and answered. Great interest had been aroused.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Brooklyn, gave an address on the importance of instruction on Temperance in the Schools. She read a resolution passed by the American Medical Association, which declared that alcoholic beverages enfeebled the constitution and produced many diseases; that alcohol should be classed among the drugs. It makes little matter that laws are passed against it. Public opinion must be instructed; hence in the schools instruction must be given. There is no other institution where all meet on the same level. There is a need of a change in our schools—so the people say; the Medical Association say Hygiene must be taught in the schools; the ministers say morality must be taught in the schools. Dr. Willard Parker says the schools must teach us what alcohol is, what alcohol will do to us, and next, what alcohol will make us do. Her address received the closest attention, and was much applauded.

The announcement of an excursion to Coney Island was made.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

A paper on "What is the Practical in Education," was read by A. W. Norton of Elmira.

The experience of the author in the Elmira Penitentiary as a teacher was given, and was very interesting.

The report of the Committee on "Improved Methods in Education" was read by Prof. James M. Cassetty of Cortland.

There is a great difference in methods arising from an assumption of data. Methods are embodied in teachers; the subject of education—the child—has been only partially studied. Improvement in methods can only be made by examining our errors.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS.

"How many children there are who are nearsighted" is an exclamation frequently heard, and "What is the cause?" is a question that has excited the attention of many of the most prominent physicians in this and other countries.

"Shortsightedness has increased to so great an extent among the youths at the great Government School in France, that a committee was appointed some time ago to inquire into the subject. In their report the committee point out that the cause of the prevalence of the infirmity is to be found in the fact that the school books are printed in too small type, and that printing on white paper is still more hurtful.—N. Y. Sun.

A committee of physicians in Philadelphia a few years since also made a report of a similar character.

"Why do our children complain of tired eyes and dull headache?" is a question frequently asked by parents. We feel confident it is mainly caused by the constant use of *highly finished white paper* in our schools.

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The times are changing. Language is now studied rather than grammar. There is a tendency to cultivate the imagination. There is a demand for cultivation of the aesthetic powers. Children must be made happier in school; the sanitary surroundings of the school are being studied. The country schools should be investigated with reference to their effects on the health and symmetrical development of the child.

The discussion was opened by C. J. Buell, and continued by Miss Winne, of Albany, J. W. Barker, Mr. Dumont, Supt. Barringer of Newark, and others. The latter said that he found many teachers who could not answer the question "What is Teaching?" He defined it to be, "Affording an opportunity to a child to develop its powers."

Mr. Danforth announced the Railroad Arrangements.

On the subject of the "Advancement of Education," Prof. T. J. Morgan, of Potsdam, said there should be a union of effort. He had been a soldier for forty months and felt this practically. Educational journals also should be circulated.

W. Palmer, of Oyster Bay, followed.

A. M. Brown, of Barnard's Crossing, read a paper on "Improving the Common Schools." He recommended the elevation of the qualifications of the teachers. The Institutes should be attended by all. The Commissioners should have power to remove those that are inefficient. More Commissioners are needed.

Com. C. E. Surdam, of Port Washington, said that one fault was that common things were neglected and the intellect over-cultivated. The teacher must advance.

The nominations for office being in order, Mr. A. M. Kellogg nominated Supt. J. A. Nichols for President; A. B. Humphry, Edward J. Owen, and Miss Martha J. Winne were nominated for Vice-Presidents; Peter E. Tarry for Corresponding Secretary; H. C. Kirk and J. C. Hynes for Recording Secretary C. O. Roundy for Treasurer.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The exercises opened with a song, "Come to my heart, little bird," by Miss Whiting, Fredonia Normal School. For an encore she sang "So the folks say."

A telegram was read from the Ohio State Teachers' Association at Niagara Falls: "The Ohio State Teachers' Association answer with heartiest fraternal greetings. May great good to the State crown our efforts. J. J. Burns."

Prof. Williams, of Albany, gave a recitation.

Hon. Warner Miller, State Senator, gave an address on the "Relation of Education to the Government." He traced the growth of education, the Greek, the Roman. A Greek parent had no claim on his son for support if he did not educate him. Plato wanted the State to do the educating. The Romans had a different plan; they taught the arts and sciences as they knew them. The girls were educated, but not as highly as the boys. To Martin Luther more is due than to any other man in constructing public education. The early settlers in this country laid out plans at once for public education. From this it has gone on, until it is really now one of the four great departments of the government. Education now spends more than any other department. The teacher is a public officer, and as such he is entitled to a position. We should found industrial schools.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Prof. Kennedy's paper on "Teachers' Institutes" was read by Prof. Post.

Hon. J. W. Dickinson delivered an address on the "Limits of Oral Teaching."

Much of the study in the schools is wholly in vain; the acquisition is of words. Words is the end sought by most teaching. Things brought before the mind excite ideas and thoughts. Oral teaching is the causing of a pupil to know by means of presenting an object and letting him describe it; the pupil is only told what he cannot find out for himself. Teaching by means of books or lectures gives knowledge that is not in the experience of the pupil. The question arises, is there any knowledge that oral teaching is not adapted to? Remember it does mean talking about an object. There is no limit to it if it is properly used. The times demand a change in teaching. The teacher may direct the attention of the pupils and then leave him.

Mrs. Kraus, Principal of the New York Kindergarten Training School said the address of Mr. Dickinson was true kindergarten teaching.

The Committee on Time and Place recommended Buffalo, Lake George, Rochester. Messrs. Ellis, Merrell, and Post spoke in favor of Rochester. J. W. Barker of Buffalo. Lake George received a majority vote.

The Penn. State Teachers' Association sent kindly greetings.

The Association went on its excursion at three o'clock. The steamer Twilight conveyed them to Bay Ridge, the cars to the Sea Beach Palace Hotel, where they arrived at five o'clock. At six o'clock four hundred sat down to the following bill of fare: Little neck clams, clam chowder, baked blue fish, deviled clams, rice croquettes, spring chicken, English plum-pudding, ice cream, coffee. This consumed two hours, only broken by the announcement of the election of Supt. J. A. Nichols, of Yonkers, as President. The teachers then went to Brighton to see the fire-works, and at ten o'clock returned to Yonkers.

NOTES AT YONKERS.

The number of members on Wednesday afternoon was small; the weather was wet and cold and unpropitious. During the night the weather cleared up.—On Thursday morning there was a large attendance; the halls were full of talk; the book-agents held high carnival.—The address of Prof. Adler on Industrial Education aroused much attention, and many questions were asked of him.—Mrs. Hunt gave a telling speech on Temperance.—The Industrial Exhibit attracted many visitors.—The address by Wallace Bruce was delightful.—The "Class Exercise," by Misses Taylor and Pateman, was criticised.—An unfortunate thing happened that in the discussion of the "Condition of Education," the "Improved Methods of Education," "The Practical in Education," and the "Advancement of Education;" the speakers went over the same ground four times! This was a little too much of even a good thing for the patience of the audience. The fact became pretty apparent that the teachers run in a narrow rut. In their debates year after year they seem to utter the same ideas, as though they had gone no further during the year in the school-field.—The address of Hon. Warner Miller was a sound statesman-like address.—The resolutions were considered so little that they cannot be looked at as expressive of the mind of the Association, for it had no mind at all that time; all eyes were on the clock.—The excursion was a delightful affair.—Altogether we cannot deem the Association a success in a high sense.

FOR THE SCHOLARS.

THE PAINTER OF ANTWERP.

By HELEN A. SMITH.

In the ancient art city of Antwerp, in Belgium, stands the famous Cathedral of Notre Dame. Opposite this is a full length statue of a man standing on a high pedestal and surrounded by an iron railing. A stranger in Antwerp would ask who this man was—a governor or a king? No, but he was the friend and adviser of both governors and kings, as well as of the poor and struggling. "Why, stranger," an Antwerp man would say, "this is the statue of Peter Paul Rubens, who not only painted wonderfully beautiful pictures, but was a great statesman, and did untold service to his country as messenger on affairs of importance to all the countries of Europe."

About three centuries ago this great man was a boy. It was in 1577 that he was born, on the 29th of June, and as this day was being celebrated as the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, he was named Peter Paul. All this happened in a little village out of Cologne, named Siegen, whither his people had fled, Antwerp being unsafe because of the civil war. They soon went back to Cologne; and the house where they lived bears an inscription, calling it the birthplace of Rubens and the house where Marie de Medicis died. The latter part is true, but Rubens was not born there. Was it not a singular fact, that at the court of France Rubens was greatly patronized and befriended by this Marie de Medicis, when she was queen and all was delightful, and that in after years, deserted and exiled, she died so sadly in the very house where he had spent his childhood?

Rubens' father was a doctor of law, a magistrate, a frequenter of courts, and a friend of kings. His wife was of noble lineage, and the two had great hopes of this boy, their fifth child. They planned that he should be a doctor of laws, and even more distinguished than his father. While staying at Cologne, Peter Paul was carefully educated, spending the latter part of the time at the College of the Jesuits.

When he was about ten years old his father died, and the family returned to Antwerp for the better education of the children. Rubens had always shown an interest and quickness in study, and at thirteen he had made such progress not only in Latin, but in several modern languages and in law that his mother placed him as a page to a countess. This was partly because the patronage of great people was highly regarded in those days,

and good Mother Rubens thought it might prove a stepping-stone to help her son in his profession. Having natural gifts and good sense, Rubens found it no task to fit himself into the ceremony of this princely home, but he had now a secret wish to be a painter. His active mind and noble spirit was now content to wait for favors. One day he laid all these thoughts before his mother, begging her to allow him to choose his life. She was a little disappointed at first, feeling that the lot of a painter was unworthy his birth, station, and fine education. But ever vigilant and sincere as to the interests of her children, she listened to his reasons, and with characteristic promptness, having made up her mind that the making of an artist was in her little Peter Paul, she took him from the palace of the countess and placed him under the instruction of first one painter, then another, until finally the proper man was found in Otto Venius, painter to the Archduke Albert, Governor of the Netherlands.

Venius was a worthy man; he saw the genius of his pupil, and became his friend and companion. After four years of study, this excellent master told Rubens frankly that he could teach him no more, and recommended a study of the older masters in Italy. The young artist had now been eight years working to learn the "technicalities" of art and to acquire perfect understanding of form and color and mastery in touch. A long tolling time, you will think, to learn the A B C of his profession; but remember when the A B C's are thoroughly learned, when you know how to read, that is, all the world of books is open to you. So it was with Rubens. His mind was full of great and grand studies from all subjects, Christian religion, history, mythology. When he yet counted himself a student. It was of him Guido Reni said (you may have seen his thorn-crowned Christ): "Does this master mix blood with his colors?"

In the year 1600, the good Venius presented his former pupil to the Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella. From that time forward his life was a series of successes. At his death the Archduke Albert strongly advised his wife Isabella to choose Rubens for an adviser, as he knew him to be an "upright, wise, clear-headed man." It was at this time of his life that he attained his great power in political affairs, which he kept until his death. Although surrounded with luxury and friends, he was in the midst of all modest, wise, and hardworking. To these qualities, doubtless, he owed the greater part of his success. His first master once said, "the boy's ardor and courage and industry will make him great!" Those who knew him best found what words of prophecy these were.

Rubens died in Antwerp in the home he had left so many times in the service of his sovereign, at the age of sixty-two.—*Scholar's Companion.*

ABOUT DIAMONDS.

The diamond is the costliest and most brilliant among gems. Many famous diamonds have singular histories. Although diamonds have existed for centuries, it was not till 1456 that Berghem, of Bruges, discovered the secret of polishing and cutting them. When diamonds were to be cut, or pieces to be removed, it was generally done by iron wires; sharpened with diamond dust; or else a hammer and chisel were employed; but this spoilt many diamonds. They are now polished on a lapidary's wheel. A metal plate is coated with pulverized diamond, and is kept continually turning. The stone to be polished is fastened to the end of a piece of wood, and is pressed on this circular plate.

Diamonds first came from India; but the labor expended in searching for them never gave the workmen more than a livelihood. The Borneo mines next came into notice. The greatest find was a stone weighing 867 carats of the first water. This is uncut and is worn by the Rajah of Mattan. In Brazil the negroes used them as counters in playing cards. The land was taken up by the government, and gangs of slaves were set to work. The reward of liberty was offered for finding a large gem. Brazilian gems, however, are not very large, and barely average two carats. The finest gem found weighed 354 carats, and was very brilliant. The cutting reduced the stone to 124 carats. The diamond diggings in South Africa have yielded about seventy-five million dollars. Other diamonds are found in Mexico, North Carolina, California, and in Russia. The most valuable are colorless, and are highly transparent. Most specimens are less transparent, and are variously tinted, generally blue, red, yellow, or green. The diamond that is best known to boys and girls is probably the Koh-i-noor, which originally weighed 280 carats, but in cutting was reduced to 106 carats, and is possessed by Queen Victoria.—*Scholar's Companion.*

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Boyslike men, are mean, brave, cowardly, noble, tyrannical, generous, sneaking, careless, exact, upright, dishonorable, thoughtful of others, or miserably selfish. On the play-ground the stuff he is made of will surely make its appearance.

When a boy I attended G— Academy. One morning before school, we were standing on the play-ground, talking of "choosing sides" for a game of ball, when a "new boy" made his appearance. Among the group, was Henry C., a large fellow quite disposed to bully those who would submit to it. Spying the "new boy" he started up, and, crying out "hats off," knocked off the hats of one or two of his smaller companions, and followed that up by knocking off the hat of the "new boy." The hats of some others were interfered with merely to hide the audacity of the act. This mean deed was followed by a rude laugh on the part of Henry, which was echoed by some who admired such conduct.

Sitting down on the grass was a slim, light-haired boy, named Powell. He had a large forehead, and was so shortsighted that he was obliged to wear spectacles. He was noted for good scholarship, and also for the thoroughness with which he despised all meanness. Powell heard the laugh and looked up; he saw the "new boy" picking up his hat and surmised what had occurred. He threw down his Virgil, and started up:

"Now, Hank Curtis, you've got to stop that. Just as soon as a new boy comes here you commence to bully him. And the worst of it is that the big boys here have not spunk enough to stop you."

"What have you to say about it, anyhow?"

"I've got this to say that if boys of your size won't put this thing down I will!"

A contemptuous laugh was the reply.

"It is a perfect shame that we allow a stranger to be set on in this way. If it had been one of us it would not be so bad. Why the Indians won't allow a stranger to be treated so. And I read in history the other day that one of the Spartans was publicly censured because he allowed a Parthian stranger who had suffered shipwreck to receive less attention than he would give a relative."

"Those were heathen, too," said another boy, also an undersized lad.

"If no one else will stand by this stranger, I will."

And stepping up to Henry, he said:

"I dare you to knock off my hat!"

Henry struck at it, and, and a tussle followed, in the course of which several blows were received by both combatants. The boys interfered, saying that there was no cause for such a quarrel and it must stop.

"I give notice that if Hank imposes on any boy here, that he may come to me, and I will protect him until the other boys get spunk enough."

School assembled, and when Powell's class was before him, the teacher noticed a bruise on his cheek. Inquiry followed, and Henry was called forward and severely reprimanded. Powell asked to speak:

"I think Mr. S—, that all the boys that permit such things to be done are to blame; small as well as great."

"Undoubtedly; but what can I do?"

"I think all should be reprimanded."

Mr. S— thought a moment. It was a new thing for him to be advised by a pupil. But replied:

"You are probably right."

And then followed a lecture to the boys, in which Powell's conduct was applauded.

Now for the result of that incident. Powell was the weakest of all yet his influence was the greatest, because he would stand by his opinions. The rest could not help but respect him, and bullying came to an end. If a small boy was set upon he would cry out:

"Take one of your size; take me. I defy you to strike me."

And putting himself between the two defended the weaker party. It was a part of his nature to defend the ones that needed it. This was true bravery.—Scholar's Companion.

ABOUT PEBBLES.

A pebble is a round or roundish stone without regard to its size. Pebbles may be small enough to be used as sling-stones, or they may be several inches or even feet in diameter. The cobble-stones paving the streets are

pebbles, and the round stones built into stone walls, in some parts of the country are only large pebbles.

How came these stones to be round? An apple or an orange grows round upon the tree. But stones do not grow. Stones begin as pieces broken off from some ledge of rock. At the foot of any ledge one can see that stones break off in angular shapes. Some are flat, some are cubical, some are diamond-shaped, and all sorts of irregular forms appear. Just as a man with his hammer breaks up a stone into fragments from the ledge, and these are broken still again by falling on one another. Among all the pieces at the foot of the ledge you will almost never find a round one. How, then, has it come about that there are so many rounded stones in all our fields?

By watching the action of the waves on a pebbly beach anyone can see for himself how constantly the stones along the shore are kept rolling over one another by the motion of the water. Almost everything we can now find on the beach had the angles and corners worn off long ago, but now and then some fragment shows the rounding process still under way.

Brooks and rivers also, especially if they are broken by rapids or waterfalls, will show the observer how "the water wear the stones." When the streams are high, stones are rolled along in the current and become more or less rounded by striking against one another and against the bottom. Where a stream pours over a ledge a basin will be found below in which the deep water boils like a pot or whirls about in strong eddies, dashing the stones against one another. In every such place the stones will become rounded, for the corners will break off easily.

One will seldom find anything larger than cobble-stones in our streams at the present day, and nearly all the stones are small pebbles, while here and there along still places are beds of sand, each grain of which is a small particle broken from the larger stones in the process of rounding them.

All these things every boy or girl, whose eyes are open (and don't live on a prairie), may see right about home. We thus find that pebbles, large and small, were rounded by the action of the water. Every one of them tells a long and exciting story of frost and storm and flood to those who know how to read it. Now I will ask you a hard question: how came they where we find them, so far from any present stream?—Scholar's Companion.

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For use in schools such a volume has many claims. No school that does not call up the past actors on the world's stage can be much of a school. If it goes over the course of study and stops there, it fails at the vital point. History is but an extended course of biography. Before we know history we must know men. The teacher should have such a volume at hand; the pupils will constantly use it; they will take a real pleasure in reading in it, and such pupils will come out intelligent. It is more important that they know what the men who have lived on the earth have done than to be able to solve quadratic equations.

This volume has an appendix in which appear a vocabulary of Christian names, in which the meaning of the various terms is given. "Amy" means beloved, "Irene" means peace. This is an interesting field for research.

The work will meet with hearty approval, and take a high place among works of reference.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Robert Ellis Thompson, M. A., Professor of Social Science in the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

In the preparation of the work the author claims a two-fold purpose: First, to furnish a popular discussion for those who have neither time nor inclination to read more elaborate works; secondly, to provide a text book for schools. The method pursued excludes the artificial and symmetrical distribution of its parts under "the three rubrics," "production, distribution and consumption." The fact that Free Trade and Protection are so prominently before the country gives the work special interest at the present time. The fact that the author has endeavored to make the work peculiarly American, that he teaches the doctrines of a political economy which is designed for America, will add to its interest in this country. He advocates the policy of protection to American industry, and makes an appeal to history in defence of that policy. The want of protection he claims to be the real sources of Irish poverty and of Irish discontent. The method of the book is historical. The author seeks to elicit the laws of the science from the experience of nations. The work is written in a readable style and its facts and illustrations are virtually the history of the political economy of the nations of the world. A volume like this will be very serviceable, as it presents the matter clearly and satisfactorily.

BARNES' NATIONAL ARITHMETIC. By Joseph Ficklin, Ph.D. New York, and Chicago, A. S. Barnes & Co.

In some respects this is a work of merit. The arrangement of subjects is natural and logical. It is inductive in its method. The exercises developing the principles of the various topics are so graded that the pupil will readily comprehend the relation of the parts to each other, and the relation of each to the subject. The oral exercises are made the means of elucidating the written which follow them. These, however, are not "new features," but simply a repetition of what we find in other excellent works previously published by the same house.

The free use of formulas, after the plan of Davies and Peck's complete arithmetic, is made to answer the use of rules. This is an excellent feature; it saves space, is readily comprehended by the scholar, and makes a more lasting impression upon his mind.

In his definitions the author is not so fortunate. The definition of unit fails to cover the whole ground. Have abstract numbers no unit? The whole might have been covered with four words. The definition of addition, (art. 39), of subtraction, (art. 53), of multiplication, (art. 73), and of division, (art. 97), might be improved. The act of finding the sum, difference, product, quotient, etc., is an "operation" rather than a "process." Although the two words are considered synonymous of each other, there is a choice in the use of them—Process is the act of moving forward without reference to its termination or result, while Operation not only expresses a mode of action, but it implies a result. The conversion of food into blood by the functions of the digestive organs is a process. The action of the surgeon in amputating a limb is an operation. The growth of a blade of grass is a process; dividing 294 by 7 to find a quotient is an operation. The development of the mental faculties is a process; the act of subtracting, to find the remainder, 745 from 852, is an operation. If the work is performed exclusively in the mind it is a mental operation; when performed by the aid of pen, pencil, or crayon, it is a written operation.

In teaching it is important to keep the mental sight of the pupil clear. This object the author of the National Arithmetic does not always keep in view. In art. 95, while the statements are correct, the form of expression is not such as will make them clear to the young learner.

The "unit of a fraction" and "a fractional unit," (arts. 150 and 151), are forms of expression which tend to confuse the young learner. Too many of our school text books are like the weather in "Titcomb's Almanac," they "clear off cloudy."

In art. 153, the author says: "A fraction may be regarded as an expression of unexecuted division." More correctly it may be regarded as an "expression" of executed "division." If I divide an apple into two equal parts, one-half is an expression indicating one of the parts after the division is executed. Again (art. 307): "A surface has length, breadth, and thickness." The "thickness" is "too thin" to be taken into account in the measurement of a surface.

Cancellation and Percentage are well presented. Cube roots can be much improved. In Alligation Alternate the author pursues the old method of "linking," which is correct in itself, but is an admirable method to throw dust into the eyes of pupils.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION OR THE HEALTH-LAWS OF NATURE. By Felix L. Oswald, M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price \$1.00.

The writings of Dr. Oswald are full of telling truth. He takes up the subject without attempting to please the doctors, or any one else. "Anti-Naturalism" is at the basis of our difficulties he insists and is right. For health he says goes back to nature. "Millions of homes are still afflicted with the curse of the night air superstition!" The object of this volume is to indicate the most mischievous of the fallacies that prevail and to suggest the best means of re-naturalizing our system of physical education.

ELOCUTIONARY MANUAL. By Hiram Corson, A. M. Professor of English Literature, Rhetoric and Oratory in Cornell University. Philadelphia: Charles DeSilver & Sons.

This work is designed for the higher classes in schools and for the social circle. It is composed chiefly of selections from popular and standard authors in English and American literature. It commences with an introductory essay on the study of literature, followed by an essay on vocal culture. The essay on the study of literature is well written and sets forth the philosophy of literary study with a delicate touch and thorough insight. In his essay on vocal culture, after deploring the imperfection of vocal development even among those who make public speaking a profession, and contrasting the present neglect with the thoroughness of the Greeks and Romans, the author points out the error of the schools, and the mistaken notions of professional men on the importance of the culture of the voice, and corroborates his statements by some very apt and emphatic illustrations.

The book does not set forth any system of elocution. It seems rather to give the impression that the rules of elocutionists, generally given in their works, are of more injury than benefit. This is doubtless true in those cases where the student is deceived in his own ability, and is ready to believe that he has the mastery of an intricate and difficult art when he has scarcely taken the first step towards it. The use of rules can never obviate the necessity and importance of practice, but rules will aid and direct practice. The thorough student will obtain much aid from rules. The selections we think are made with commendable taste, and the teacher of elocution will find in it every variety of exercise he needs, while all those who are interested in the subject will find the book delightful to take up for mere reading in their leisure hours.

THE DEEMS' BIRTHDAY BOOK. By Sara Keables Hunt. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. Price \$1.00.

This book contains some hundreds of the choicest extracts of the writings and addresses of Dr. Chas. F. Deems, the well-known pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York. They are printed on the left-hand pages throughout the book. On the right-hand pages are printed the days of the year—two dates to each page, one at the top and one in the middle of the page; for example, on first date page, January 1 is printed on the top, and January 2 at the middle of the page. Under each date there is space for a number of friends to write their names, each name to be written under the date of the birth of the writer, so that a glance at the book the owner can tell the birthday of each of his friends. It thus serves as a most convenient autograph album.

A novel feature of this volume is that it contains a number of autographs of leading clergymen, as John Hall, Canon Farrar, Phillips Brooks, etc., etc. For a frontispiece there is a very fine vignette portrait of Dr. Deems. Mrs. Hunt has made excellent selections, we admire her taste; but most of all we admire Dr. Deems himself. He is in our judgment an excellent preacher, he is a natural teacher. In fact we don't believe a man can preach well unless he has the *teach* in him. See page 62, 58, 56, 270, 250. It is a mine of good things!

THE LORD'S PURSEBEARERS. By Hesba Stretton. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price \$1.25.

The name of Hesba Stretton is well known in English literature. As a writer of religious fiction she stands high in England; there is not a Sunday-school library where some one of her volumes may not be found. She has the faculty of entertaining and instructing her readers. The present publishers have made special arrangements with her for the production in this country of her latest work, and thus the American public will know of her. In this volume the author draws a picture of life among the vicious poor in London streets, and shows by what shifts the beggars and thieves manage to live. She arouses a strong feeling of sympathy for the children who are bred in the haunts of vice, and who are instructed in crime before they are old enough to know the meaning of the word. The story is one of intense interest, and

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SARATOGA AND THE HUDSON RIVER. New York: Taintor Brothers, Merrill & Co.

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THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Edited by L. P. Di Cesnola. Illustrations by George Gibson. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price fifty cents.

The descriptions of the treasures at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the additional illustrations by Mr. Gibson, will be appreciated by visitors to the Museum as well as those who are only able to enjoy this beautiful work.

A NEW METHOD IN DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING. By George E. Seymour. St. Louis: American School Book Co.

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MAGAZINES.

Potter's *American Monthly* for July, has for its first article a description of Menhaden fishing, by E. R. Shaw, illustrated. Another paper of general interest is about the author of "Home, Sweet Home."

An appropriate subject at this season is "House-Cleaning," which Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher talks about in the July number of the *Domestic Monthly*.

The July *Atlantic* contains one of Longfellow's latest poems, "The Bells of San Blas," written in March. The three serials continue—Thomas Hardy's "Two on a Tower," Miss Phelps' "Doctor Zay," and W. H. Bishop's "House of a Merchant Prince."

There are a number of solid articles, besides criticisms of new books and poems.

A portrait of Emerson occupies the first leaf in the July *Harpers*, and is said to be the one best liked by the poet's friends. Octavia Hensel has a pleasant description of a visit to Franz Litz. Four articles following each other are profusely illustrated. "Glimpses of Great Britons," by Henry W. Lucy, "Lying in State in Cairo," by Amelia B. Edwards; No. 3 of "Spanish Vistas," and "The Old Ship-Builders of New York." To offset these, there are three stories, none up to the usual pitch of excellence that is looked for from *Harper's* Miss Phelps' "Exeat" is so short that we can quote it without spoiling its beauty:

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To the dream that poets tell,
To the land where Gabriel
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Of most interest in the July *Lippincott's* is the opening paper on "Black Bass Fishing," and "In the Heart of the Alleghanies." A new serial is begun in this number called "Fairy Gold."

In the July number of *St. Nicholas* there is the amusing story by Sophie Swett of "The Boy who Lost the Fourth of July;" then an interesting account of "An Early American Rebellion," which was led by Nathaniel Bacon against the Governor of Virginia in 1676; and Noah Brooks contributes a spirited narrative of the famous sea-fight between the "Essex" and the "Phoebe" in the war of 1812. The frontispiece illustration is a dashing picture of "The Queen of Prussia's Ride," accompanying a poem with the same title. Edwin Lasseter Byner's eight-page story, "The Extra Train," is a clever account of a family who spent an entire summer on a specially fitted-up train of cars; and Frank R. Stockton tells an amusing story of a 'Coon-hut. There is an article on "Amateur Newspapers," by Harlan H. Ballard. This treats of the rise of amateur printing and its Association. Mrs. Dodge's story, "Donald and Dorothy," is continued.

NOTES.

We have received a beautifully printed little pamphlet about Lake George, published by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s E. R. It contains a map of Lake George and the Adirondack Mountains. There are sixteen pictures illustrating the directions for reaching different parts of the mountains and full particulars.

Number 33 of the *Humboldt Library* contains "Hereditary Traits," and other essays by Richard A. Proctor.

"Aurora Leigh" and Virgil's "Æneid," are being published as serials in *Gems of Poetry*.

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Publisher's Department.

JOHN WILEY & SONS.

One of the oldest publishing houses of the United States is that of John Wiley & Sons, and their imprint has come, in the course of years, to be almost a guarantee for a book in science. We noted the continuity of their publications in mathematics, commencing with the Analytical Geometry and ending with the higher treatises of Mechanics and Calculus of Variations, and we understand they contemplate additions which will swell the list sufficiently to the more elementary mathematical works used in high schools and academies. This list is before us, and will be given to the readers of the SCHOOL JOURNAL in the next issue in connection with much more interesting information concerning the publications of this house.

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The name of Lippincott & Co. has long been familiar to American readers, and not much less familiar to foreign readers and foreign dealers. From the first, the house has met with remarkable business success, and to-day is doing more than it ever did in the past. A careful perusal of the catalogue will reveal, at least, one of the secrets of this remarkable success; they make it a point to publish works of a high character. Their catalogue of History and Biography covers almost every historical subject and biographical name the reading public can wish to reach. Their Religious Catalogue embraces much of the choicest religious literature of America and Great Britain; in their Scientific Catalogue the lover of science, the scholar and the critic can satisfy their taste and their most ardent desires.

DIXON AMERICAN GRAPHITE PENCILS.

The "Dixon Pencil" is now about as well known as "Gillott's Pens." We have unusual pleasure in speaking of this needful article for the student, because the Dixon Crucible Co., have shown themselves interested in education. They gave the teachers at Saratoga last year a fine excursion and then set to work to offer prizes to all the boys and girls who would make drawings. Such people should succeed and will succeed.

ACME STATIONERY COMPANY.

We have watched with interest the progress of the Acme Stationery Company. They began in a small way, but a few years ago and now do an immense business. The reason is that they have got the art of making paper tablets (pads) at a very low rate. One of these about note size, containing 80 sheets, cost 10 cents! They make tablets especially fitted for schools and they are devising more every year.

In our advertising column will be found the announcement of a new edition of Roget's Thesaurus by Messrs. Anderson & Co. The former edition was considered an indispensable book by writers and speakers. The new edition is much more valuable than the old, however, some three thousand words having been added to it, under the supervision of the son of Dr. Roget.

*Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies cured of female weakness by taking her Vegetable Compound.

Continued on page 40.

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After months of labor and experiment, we have at last brought to perfection A NEW WATCH.

It is a Key Winding Watch, with the celebrated Anchor Lever Movement, Expansion Balance, Fully Jeweled.

They are made of the best material, and in the very best manner, so as to insure good time keeping qualities. The Cases are made of our Celebrated Composition metal known as ALUMINUM GOLD. This metal has a sufficient amount of gold in the composition to give the watch a genuine gold appearance. Indeed it cannot be told from a genuine gold watch except by the best judges, as the metal stands the acid test as well as pure gold. The cases are built up of engine-turned and are immensely strong and very handsome looking. It is just the watch for Railroad Men, Mechanics, and all laboring men who require a good strong watch and an accurate time-keeper. For trading and speculative purposes, it is superior to any watch ever before offered. They can be sold readily for \$15 and \$20 each, and traded on as to realize double these amounts. Farmers as well as agents can handle these watches to advantage, as they can be readily exchanged for stock or goods.

We send the watch free by registered mail, on receipt of \$5.00. Or we will send it O. D. on receipt of \$2.00 on account, the balance can be paid at the express office.

We also have very fine Aluminum Gold Chains at \$1.00 each. Beautiful Medallion Chains 50 cents. We have hundreds of testimonials, but have room for only one.

WORLD MANUFACTURING CO.—The American Lever Watch I purchased from your firm was duly received. It proves a good time-keeper and I am very much pleased with it. Respectfully, A. B. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn. May 15th, 1882.

WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

NOTE:—If you will cut out this advertisement and mention this paper when you order, we will send you the watch for \$7.75.



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38 The Old Man's

39 I am Waiting

40 Take me Back

41 The Gypsy's

42 Come, Sit by

43 Remember Th

44 The Old Log

45 Mad We, then

46 The Kneeling

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

By BRICKS, Jr.

"Will you walk into my parlor?" said a spider to a fly;
"I've the finest, sweetest Organ there you ever did spy.
It's finished with exquisite skill, it's full of stops within—
This is a dodge we've lately learned to take the grangers in."
"O no," said the little fly, "kind sir, that cannot be;
The song the wily spider hums is not the tune for me."

"Come hither, hither, pretty fly, come hither to my bowers,
And listen to the music while we stroll among the flowers.
Such wondrous, costly, carved case did ne'er your vision greet,
The tones of such an instrument, they must, in sooth, be sweet."
"O no," said the little fly, "the point I cannot see;
The bower where cunning spiders dwell is no right bower for me."

Then boldly spoke the little fly, despite the spider's frown,
"There's an honest O.K. Organ made in good old Worcester town,
Across the continent has swept the story of its fame,
World-wide its reputation is, 'The Carpenter' its name."
"Yes, yes," said the little fly, and shook his sides in glee,
"The Carpenter" the music makes, and that's the song for me."

Its action is perfection: its quality of tone,
Its power and volume uniform—can be excelled by none;
Will keep in tune for many years, with care, in any climate
In safety sent to any place, and "all right" every time.
Be sure and see "The Carpenter," kind sir, before you buy.
This you'll find no invitation of the spider to the fly.

HOW THE SCHOONER GOT ITS NAME.—The year 1713 was a great era in American naval annals. In that year Capt. Andrew Robinson built the first schooner ever seen. This was at Gloucester. As she glided into the water a bystander cried: "Look, how she schoons!" Catching at the word Capt. Robinson replied, "A schooner let her be!" The new rig came at once into wide acceptance. Only eight years later an old chronicler, Dr. Moses Prince, wrote of Capt. Robinson: "This gentleman was first contriver of schooners, and built the first of that sort about eight years since; and the use now made of them, being so much known, has convinced the world of their convenience beyond other vessels, and shows how mankind is obliged to this gentleman for this knowledge." This is by no means the only instance of the adoption of American marine inventions by other nations.—Century.

GENERALLY speaking, outside of the legal fraternity there is not a great deal of clothing to be found in a law suit.

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Two Beautiful Scripture Text Cards, 10c.;
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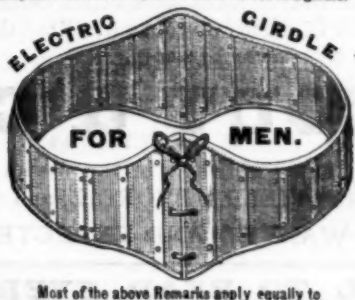
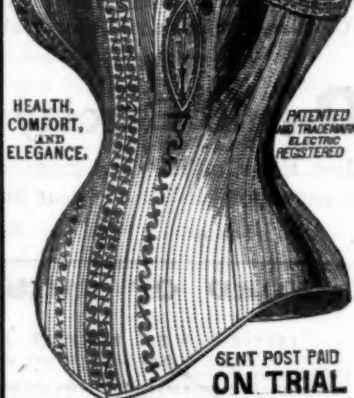
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC CORSET FOR WOMEN.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE FOR MEN.

By a happy thought Dr. SCOTT, of London, inventor of the celebrated Electric Brushes, has adapted Electro-Magnetism to Ladies' Corsets and Gentlemen's Girdles, thus bringing this wonderful curative agency within the reach of every person. They should be tried at once by those suffering from any bodily ailment, and all who wish to

WARD OFF AND CURE DISEASE.

Preserve good health, retain and improve the elegance of the figure, should give them an immediate trial. It has been found that electric treatment makes the muscles and tissues more plastic and yielding, and it is argued from this that Ladies who wear these corsets will have no difficulty in moulding the figure to any desired form, without tight lacing. A tendency to extreme fatness or leanness is a disease which, in most cases, these articles will be found to cure. The Corsets do not differ in appearance from those usually worn, but are made of superior materials and are elegant in shape (see cut). They are worn the same, and fit the same, but give a more graceful figure. In place of the ordinary steel busks in front, and a rib or two at the back, Dr. Scott inserts steel magnets which closely resemble the usual steel busks and ribs. By this means he is able to bring the magnetic power into constant contact with all the vital organs, and yet preserve that symmetry and lightness so desirable in a good corset or girdle. Being made with better material and workmanship than any corset sold, they will outwear three of those commonly used. Always doing good, never harm, there is no shock or sensation whatever felt in wearing them. They are all of the same quality, differing only in size. The material is white, fine in texture, beautifully embroidered and trimmed. Their power can always be tested by a silver compass which accompanies each corset and girdle.



Most of the above Remarks apply equally to

The Electric Girdle for Gentlemen. It is a long felt want, possessing wonderful curative powers and life-giving properties. The debilitated particularly should wear them at once, and those now enjoying robust health should also wear them as a preventative of disease. They brace up and invigorate the whole system, and their vitalizing influence is quickly felt.

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These articles are specially recommended in all cases of Debility, Nervous Complaints, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver and Kidney troubles, Malaria, Impaired Circulation, and where there is a lack of vigor and failing health.

Professional men affirm that there is hardly a disease which Electricity and Magnetism will not benefit or cure.
Dr. W. A. HAMMOND, of N. Y., late Surgeon-Gen. of the U. S., an eminent authority, publishes almost miraculous cures made by him with these agencies.

The Secretary of the Pall Mall Electric Association of London "earnestly recommends all persons," "sick or well, to wear" "these corsets and girdles." "They perform as" "tonifying cures, invigorating the whole system" "and prevent disease."

We will send either the Corset or Girdle, on trial, postpaid, on receipt of \$3.00, which will be returned if not as represented. Be careful to send exact size of waist, measured outside the linen. Include 10 cents extra and we guarantee safe delivery. We will send it by express, C. O. D., at your expense, with privilege of examination—but expressage adds considerably to your cost. Or request your nearest Drug, Dry Goods or Fancy Store to obtain one for you. Be careful or you will be imposed upon by some imitation. Be sure that Dr. Scott's name is on the Corset or Girdle, and box; take no other.

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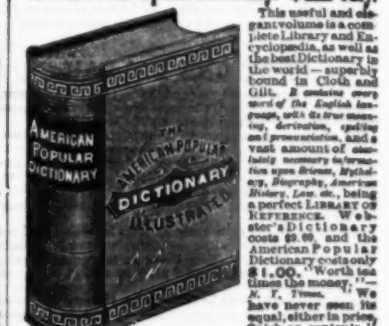
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to every one who subscribes and pays one dollar for the Household Journal is something very startling, and has hardly been heard of in the publishing business before. But we are able to do it for the reason that we own all the machinery and presses for making all our Chromos, and have to pay no one a profit. This gives us a great advantage over any other publishers, and for this reason no one else can give as much as we can without losing money.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR

pays for the Journal one year and the Sixteen Oil Chromos. Last year we gave eight Chromos and eight crayon drawings. This year we give Sixteen Oil Chromos. We also give agents 30 cents for the first 100 subscribers, and from that up to 50 cents for each subscriber. We consider that thirty cents with our mammoth paper and sixteen Chromos is better than fifty cents would be on any other publication; and the wonder is, how we can afford to give so much for one dollar and give agents such a large commission.

The secret is this: our business is so extensive, and we use such quantities of paper, etc., that we can buy much cheaper than any publishing house in the United States. Again, we do all of our own printing and manufacture all of our Chromos. At the present time we have ten large chromo presses going all the time on chromos alone. Formerly, Chromos were all printed by hand, but now steam presses are used, and by this means we are enabled to give just what we agree to for \$1.00, and allow agents a liberal commission. Formerly, a Chromo like those we give to-day would

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or \$5.00 for the sixteen. Our presses are all of the largest size and finest make, and we do better work than the majority of Chromo publishers. We also make Chromos for a great many publishers at quite a profit to ourselves, and as we have a large amount of this work to do, the profit nearly pays for our own Chromos, so we can afford to give more than they can. We are making for ourselves over five million Chromos this year. Just think of it, and all of these will be given to our subscribers; none one will be sold. We would not sell one for \$5.00. They are got up expressly for our agents and subscribers, and money will not buy them. If any one wants them they must subscribe for the Journal and pay one dollar.

\$500 IN GOLD FREE.

In addition to the agent's commission for each subscriber sent us, we give prizes to those who send in the largest list of subscribers before October 1, 1882.

The following is a list of the prizes given, amounting altogether to

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.

We keep a Ledger account with every agent that sends us subscriptions, and can tell at any moment just what each one has done and how many subscribers they have sent in, so that in the September number of the Journal we shall publish a list of those who have won the prizes. Below we give a

LIST OF PRIZES TO THE AGENTS THAT SEND US THE LARGEST LISTS BEFORE OCTOBER 1st, 1882.

FIRST GRAND PRIZE.—\$500 IN GOLD given to the one who sends in the largest list before August 1st, 1882. \$500
SECOND PRIZE.—A fine square grand piano. 450
THIRD PRIZE.—A beautiful parlor organ. 100
FOURTH PRIZE.—An elegant solid gold watch. 90
FIFTH PRIZE.—A beautiful diamond ring. 85
SIXTH PRIZE.—A ladies' solid gold watch. 75
SEVENTH TO TWENTY—SIXTH PRIZE.—Twenty solid coin silver watches that cost. 300

Making a grand total of \$1500 to the twenty-six agents sending us the largest number of subscribers before August 1st, 1882.

We have made the date August 1st, so as to give all an equal chance to secure the grand prize of \$500 in gold. Our books are always open, and we are ready at any time to show any agent who are the winners of the prizes, so that all may be satisfied. We have started in with the determination to secure one million subscribers and we intend to do it. Even if we make but one cent on every subscriber it will pay a profit of \$10,000, but we do not publish the Household Journal for the profit we make. We take a great pride in the Journal, and as we have sufficient business aside from publishing we can live and do as we agree, even if we do not make a cent on the Journal. Agents working for us will be sure that they will be fairly dealt with, and can guarantee that each and every subscriber will get just what we offer.

DESCRIPTION OF CHROMOS.

It is impossible for us, or any one else, to give anything like a fair description of the Chromos we offer as premiums this year, but we feel confident that every agent who reads this circular will send for an outfit, and that they will be more than pleased with what we give.

The oil paintings from which we made these Chromos cost us over \$2000, but for the sum of one dollar any one can have a copy so exact and correct that it is difficult to tell one from the other. We will now proceed to give you a brief outline of what we give the people for one dollar.

No. 1 is a beautiful Chromo in fourteen real oil colors, entitled,

THE LITTLE SURGEON.

This charming Chromo is taken from an original oil painting by J. D. Mattison, one of New York's most celebrated artists. This picture was suggested to the artist by a little girl two years old winding a string around its mother's finger, at the house of a friend, where he was visiting one evening. It represents a room scene in New York. A young mother, sitting in an easy chair, has evidently hurt her finger, for "the Little Surgeon" (her two-year-old girl), is in the act of winding a piece of rag around it. The look of sympathy on the young face, the positions and natural home-like appearance of this picture commend it to all at once. It is a subject that is sure to please the ladies. We have never known it to fail. Before we made a Chromo from it a lady friend offered \$500 for the oil painting, but we declined the offer. This Chromo is a perfect copy, and can hardly be told from the oil painting.

No. 2 is a splendid large Chromo, in fourteen oil colors, entitled,

THE NEAPOLITAN BOY.

This magnificent Chromo is taken from the German, and is the finest ever seen in America. This picture has been more admired than any picture in the United States, and it certainly is the most magnificent head and face ever seen in a picture, and it is admired by all. Some cheap pictures of "Neapolitan Boy" have been sold throughout the country at \$1 per copy, but there is a demand for something better, and we have just what is wanted in this beautiful Chromo. None can fail to admire it.

No. 3 is an elegant Oil Chromo, entitled,

AMONG THE BLOSSOMS.

This is one of the most beautiful of the sixteen, and is worth ten times the price of a subscription to the Journal. The oil painting cost us \$3000 cash. It is by the world-renowned artist, B. F. Reinhart, and it has been so well received, and so universally admired, that we have decided to give it as a premium to the Household Journal. "Among the Blossoms" represents a young mother and her child in the flower garden among the blossoms and flowers. The rich blending of colors, the beautiful faces and dresses of the mother and child, make it one of the finest Chromos ever produced. Any person doubting our word as to the merits and cost of the picture, are respectfully referred to the following letter from the artist, Reinhart:

LETTER FROM B. F. REINHART.

Y. M. C. A. B., New York, Oct. 30th, 1880.
E. G. Rideout, Publisher:
DEAR SIR—In response to your favor of the 26th instant, I would say that no artist can be expected to praise his own work, but I may say that in accepting your commission to paint an original picture for one thousand dollars, I went about the execution of my task with a determination to make "Among the Blossoms" not only worth the price paid for it, but a complete success as a work of art. How far I have succeeded in carrying out these high aims, in my conception and treatment of the subject, I think I may safely leave the picture to speak for itself, and to the critics to pronounce judgment on its merits. I regard "Among the Blossoms" as one of my finest paintings.

Very truly yours,
B. F. REINHART.

No. 4 is a most beautiful Chromo, in fourteen oil colors, entitled,

THE ANGEL OF MERCY.

No description that we can give with the pen will convey any idea of this most striking and beautifully executed picture. It must be seen to be appreciated. A beautiful angel sits enthroned at the gates of heaven. One hand rests upon the book of holy record, while with beaming eyes she seems to bid us enter. Heavenly clouds surround the angelic messenger, while her eyes seem to speak volumes of unknown happiness. It is the sweetest face and figure we ever gazed upon, and the more you look at it the more you like it. It is a picture that should be hung upon the walls of every house in the land. This was also painted by the celebrated artist, Reinhart, and is worth at least \$10 to any one who wants a refined and beautiful picture, and yet it is given free with fifteen others to every one who subscribes to the Journal and pays one dollar.

No. 5 is a beautiful Chromo by a new process, and exceeds anything ever made. It is printed in fourteen real oil colors, entitled,

POT LUCK.

This picture is a winter scene, and represents a half dozen bright-colored birds perched upon the edge of a monster dipper, which is covered with snow and ice. Evidently there is food in the dipper, for two of the birds have gone down to the bottom, while one sits perched upon the very end of the long handle, ready to fly to the bottom. A holy voice is represented on one side of the picture, while on the other side, and in the distance, stands the old farm house. The ground is covered with snow, and the setting sun gives it a golden tint. These pictures are entirely different from anything we ever gave as premiums, and as they have never been sold in this country, they will be much admired and sought after by all lovers of art.

No. 6 is a beautiful Chromo after the same style, and is a companion to No. 5, entitled,

A CHRISTMAS MORNING.

People who have seen this and No. 5, pronounce them the finest ever produced in this country, and it affords us great pleasure to be able to give these beautiful works of art.

A Christmas morning is represented by a dozen different colored birds, gathered at the door of a vine-clad cottage. They are without doubt waiting for a Christmas dinner. Some are perched in front of the door, while others are hopping around upon the snow. Others are seen flying through the air to join their comrades. Their bright plumage taken in contrast with the snow and green holly makes this one of the most attractive pictures it is possible to imagine.

We paid \$10 each for the originals in Paris, and they are what they call colored photographs, though they are entirely different from anything ever seen here.

We will make a present of \$2000 to any one who can tell our Chromo from the original, and if they are as good as they are not worth as much as we had to pay? We think you will say so when you see them.

No. 7 is a charming Oil Chromo, entitled,

THE FOX AND DUCKS.

This is a beautiful landscape scene, showing a beautiful perspective of green field and shady trees. In the foreground is shown Mr. Foxey, who has been on a foraging expedition and has captured a large wild duck from the neighboring pond and is standing with fore-paw upon his game, while other ducks become frightened and fly away. This is really a fine picture and is entirely different from anything ever given as a premium.

No. 8 is a charming Oil Chromo, entitled,

THE PET HARES.

This picture represents a family of rabbits. The mother and two little ones, in a garden among the flowers and vegetable kingdom. They are evidently the pet of the household and are having things all their own way. The bright-colored flowers and leaves in the background and pet rabbits in the foreground make this a very pretty and taking picture. We have the original paintings in water colors of this and No. 7, and they are much admired.

No. 9 is a charming Oil Chromo, entitled,

MOSS ROSES.

This is the most beautiful bunch of moss roses you ever saw. Some are just budding, others half blossomed, while others are in full bloom. This bouquet of roses is tastefully arranged and interspersed with green leaves. It makes a beautiful picture for the mantel or wall. It must be seen to be appreciated.

No. 10 is a fine Oil Chromo, entitled,

THE FLOWER-COVERED CROSS.

No pen can give a correct idea of this beautiful subject or enumerate the different colored and great variety of flowers.

This grand old wooden cross is literally covered with flowers of almost every variety and color.

One dollar each is the price paid in New York for such a Chromo, but we give it with fifteen others to every one that subscribes to the Journal.

No. 11 is a fine stipple work Chromo, entitled,

THE BLUE JAY.

This is one of the finest bird pictures it has been good fortune to see. The "Blue Jay" is one of the finest colored birds in America, and as he sits perched upon the limb of a tree covered with bright autumn leaves the contrast is very striking and beautiful. Such a picture has never been seen in this country, and we are sure it is more than please our subscribers. Space forbids our giving any elaborate description of these Chromos, but they are without doubt the finest set ever given as premiums.

No. 12 is another fine bird picture, entitled,

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

"The Baltimore Oriole" is one of the most celebrated and beautifully plumaged birds in America, and these pictures have sold in some parts of the country at fabulous prices. We consider this one of the finest ever produced, and the large quantity published enables us to give one to each and every subscriber to the Journal. It has been pronounced by all lovers of art as a fine specimen, and it sits perched upon the limb of a tree, ready to fly, and is almost ready to believe it is alive.

No. 13 is a beautiful Oil Chromo, entitled,

AUTUMN FRUIT.

We have not forgotten in our collection of fine Chromos that the dining room of every American home should be decorated with pictures, as well as the parlor or sitting room, and to this end we have bent our energies so far as to produce this charming fruit piece of peaches, grapes, raspberries, &c. Every article of fruit looks as natural as nature itself, and for a dining room picture it cannot be excelled.

No. 14 is a fine Oil Chromo, entitled,

SUMMER FRUIT.

Here we have something good enough to eat, at least it looks good enough, but as they cannot be used in the manner, we will ask our subscribers to find a place in the dining room. No. 14 is a nice companion piece to "Autumn Fruit." It consists of apples, pears, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, &c., and all are natural to life. We are sure these fruit pictures will be admired by our many customers.

No. 15 is a Stipple Chromo, entitled,

A BIRTHDAY GIFT.

This is a perfect gem of art, and one that is admired by all who see it. No more appropriate souvenir could be presented as a birthday gift.

No. 16 is a fine Stipple Chromo, entitled,

GREAT OFFER TO TEACHERS. • READ THESE TWO PAGES.

THE OLEANDER.

Every one knows what the oleander is, and what beautiful blossoms come from it. Here we have buds and blossoms in all the beauty of color. No more fitting present could be made to a lady or gentleman friend, and yet can fail to appreciate it.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL PICTURE.

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR HONORED DEAD.

After this circular was in the printer's hand we received the first proof from the artist of this beautiful tinted engraving of our late President.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

It has been admired and appreciated so much that we at this late hour decided to give it free, together with the sixteen Chromos, to every one who subscribes to the Household Journal during the coming year. This picture alone is worth the price of a subscription, and will help agents to secure thousands of subscribers North, South, East and West. It is impossible to give a description of this beautiful picture. The design is entirely new. Three angels are seen descending from heaven to meet the departed soul of our martyr President.

The portrait is surrounded by appropriate inscriptions and various artistic designs.

Agents will no doubt appreciate our liberality, and we are sure it will be the means of securing thousands of subscribers.

We have now in a hurried manner given you a faint idea of what we give the people for \$1.00. We do not hesitate to say that we give more than twice the value in Chromos that any other publisher does. We can positively state, without fear of contradiction, that our Chromos contain twice the number of colors that those of any other publisher do, and besides our Chromos are twice as large.

SIXTEEN CHROMOS AND OUR 24-PAGE PAPER FOR ONLY \$1.00.

This offer is one of the grandest ever made, and we repeat it will ever be made again. For \$1.00 any one can secure the Household Journal for one year and sixteen beautiful Chromos free.

We do not propose to be outdone by any publishers in the world, and agents will consult their own interests when they send to us for an outfit. We fully believe any agent can make from \$10.00 to \$30.00 per year, and do it easily. In fact we have agents who are doing as well as this, and they could not be induced to work at anything else.

MAMMOTH OUTFIT FREE.

We send our mammoth outfit of sixteen Oil Chromos and Garfield Memorial, to all who desire to act as agents for us, charging the small sum of 35 cents for postage and packing expenses. This does not cover cost of postage and packing expenses, but we consider it as a gratuity that all who send will give the business a fair trial. Send for our outfit, and work for one week as hard as you would at anything else, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with your profit at the end of the week we will send you \$25.00 for your trouble.

IN ORDERING AN OUTFIT,

We require that you write us a letter like the following, and we shall be obliged to return you the 35 cents, because we do not intend to give any outfits to parties who do not intend to canvass for us.

E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay St., New York.

GENTS—You will find enclosed thirty-five cents, for which please send me your outfit for canvassing for the Household Journal.

I assure you, upon my honor, that I will give the business a fair trial, and that I do not send for the purpose of getting your outfit free. If I find the business to pay me, I will canvass my own and neighboring towns.

The outfit is to consist of the following:

- 1. One Chromo, entitled, "The Little Surgeon."
- 2. One Chromo, entitled, "Neapolitan Boy."
- 3. One Chromo, entitled, "Among the Blossoms."
- 4. One Chromo, entitled, "The Angel of Mercy."
- 5. One Chromo, entitled, "Pot Luck."
- 6. One Chromo, entitled, "A Christmas Morning."
- 7. One Chromo, entitled, "The Fox and Ducks."
- 8. One Chromo, entitled, "The Pet Harp."
- 9. One Chromo, entitled, "The Olden Boy."
- 10. One Chromo, entitled, "The Flower-Covered Cross."
- 11. One Chromo, entitled, "The Blue Jay."
- 12. One Chromo, entitled, "The Baltimore Oriole."
- 13. One Chromo, entitled, "Autumn Fruit."
- 14. One Chromo, entitled, "Summer Fruit."
- 15. One Chromo, entitled, "A Birthday Gift."
- 16. One Chromo, entitled, "The Oleander Boy."

Also, Tinted engraving, The Garfield Memorial.

Also, Specimen Copies of the Household Journal.

Complete Instructions to Agents; Certificate of Agency.

Blank Subscription Lists on which to write the lists of subscribers; Addressed Return Envelopes, &c.

I shall expect the outfit by return mail, and will at once send you the 35 cents.

Name.....

P. O. Address.....

County.....

State.....

FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGENTS.

We send our outfit free for the benefit of agents, and we do not care to send it to any one who does not want to canvass for us.

We know that all live agents who secure this outfit will be greatly benefited, and can reap a golden harvest within the next few months.

LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

We consider any one our Agent who sends for an outfit and commences to canvass for us, no matter how small his orders may be.

Agents charge and collect One Dollar per year for our Household 24-page Paper, including the sixteen Oil Chromos.

On each of the first hundred subscribers, Agents will receive a commission of 30 cents, and send us 70 cents for each.

On each of the second hundred subscribers, the Agent will retain a commission of 35 cents, and send us 65 cents for each.

On each of the third hundred subscribers, the Agent will retain a commission of 40 cents, and send us 60 cents for each.

On each of the fourth hundred subscribers, the Agent will retain a commission of 45 cents, and send us 55 cents for each.

Now, the Agent having sent us 400 subscribers, he will retain a commission of 50 cents on each, and send us 50 cents for each.

Considering how easily subscribers can be obtained with our Mammoth Illustrated Paper, with sixteen Chromos free, 30 cents is a very large commission, but we continue to increase it until the Agent gets 50 cents on each subscriber, or half of the entire subscription money. It is the largest offer and best chance to make money honorably ever placed before agents.

Agents sometimes ask us to vary our terms. This we never do for any one. Our books are kept in conformity with our terms, and to vary our terms for any one is simply impossible, and we never take any notice of such letters, so save your stamps if you are going to write to us to change our terms.

REMEMBER THIS—An Agent does not have to wait till he gets 100 subscribers before he gets any commission, and if you send us but one subscriber you keep 30 cents and send us 70. If you send us 20 subscribers, you keep 33 and send us 67. If you send us 30 subscribers, you keep 35 and send us 65, and so on up to 100. After you have sent us 100, then you keep 35 cents for each subscriber, according to terms to agents, and so on.

TWO METHODS OR PLANS UPON WHICH AGENTS WORK IN SECURING SUBSCRIBERS.

There are two methods or plans upon which Agents conduct the business of getting subscribers. We are going to present to you both ways, and then we will give you a little of our experience and advice, which, if you follow, will give you a big start in life, and may be the stepping stone to fortune.

First Way or Plan.—First get our outfit, then go around from house to house, showing the papers and premium pictures, and explain our liberal terms to subscribers, and that we give our large 24-page paper one year and sixteen Chromos and the Garfield Memorial for the small sum of \$1.00.

The Agent will also explain that subscribers do not pay until he brings them the seventeen premium pictures and receipts signed by us entitling them to the paper for one year. After the Agent has taken subscribers a few days, more or less, he sends the list to us, with the proper amount of money, after deducting his commission, according to our terms to Agents, for each subscription. On receipt of the list of subscribers, we send the Agent a receipt for each subscriber, with sixteen Chromos and the Garfield Memorial for each, and we commence sending papers to the subscribers at once.

The Agent, having received the Chromos and receipts, sends them around again and delivers them to the subscribers and collects his money. An Agent must have a little ready money, for we require that payment must accompany each list of subscribers. This will cause no inconvenience to an honest Agent, for should he not happen to have the money, he can borrow it for a few days, and his profits will soon enable him to do without borrowing, and to handle the business just as he likes.

The Second Way and the Best Way is to send in a cash payment for a number of subscriptions, receive the premiums and receipts, and then go to work and secure subscribers and deliver the premiums and receipts as you go, and thus save going over the territory a second time to deliver the same and collect your pay. For instance, when you order your outfit, or after you have received it, send to us \$70, which pays for the first hundred subscriptions. By return mail we express you will receive one hundred sets of the sixteen Chromos and Garfield Memorial and one hundred receipts, which is an outfit for the first hundred subscribers. The receipts will be all made out and signed by us, and each good for a year's subscription to the Household Journal, and all you will have to write in will be the subscriber's name, &c. You can then take a package of the premium Chromos and receipts, and go to canvassing. It being on your first hundred subscribers, you have paid seventy cents each for them, and will collect \$1 on each, and give to each subscriber a set of sixteen Chromos, the Garfield Memorial, and a receipt entitling him or her to the paper for one year, and the work is done. Every few days you will send in the subscribers' names to us, on subscription lists furnished you for that purpose, without any money, (as you will already have paid for them,) and we at once book their names and send them the paper for one year.

If an agent is so situated that, at the start, he is unable to send in for 100 subscriptions, then send \$35 for fifty subscriptions; if you cannot send \$35, then send \$17.50 for twenty-five subscriptions, and even if you cannot send but \$7 for ten subscriptions or \$3.50 for five subscriptions, still it is the best and easiest way to conduct the business.

You approach a person, and show him or her the sixteen beautiful premium Chromos, the paper, and Garfield Memorial pictures and there, that they can have the sixteen pictures and the paper for a year, signed by us, and that by return mail they will get the first copy of our paper, and no person is going to let you leave, if they have or can get a dollar, till they secure the sixteen pictures and a receipt entitling them to the paper for a year. We have had a large experience in the agency business, and know just how it works.

Agents need not have any fear of ordering too many subscriptions at a time, for they can find ready customers for all they have money to buy, without any trouble. We guarantee to you that you can get rid of all that you can buy, no matter if the number is ten thousand.

All old agents, who understand the agency business, the large order that we make, and the importance of being early in the field, will order all the subscriptions they can with their outfit. Some agents will order as many as five hundred to start with. We have had agents order as largely as that when our paper was not so attractive as now, and we gave only two Chromos where we now give sixteen, and our Chromos now are even better than the sixteen, and now, for the reason that we have better facilities now for producing them than we had then.

OUR ADVICE TO YOU IS

to order just as many sets and receipts in advance as you possibly can, and to lose no time in so doing. Never in the history of the publishing business was such an offer before made, and probably will not be again, so take our advice and do not let the grass grow under your feet till you have sent us from two hundred to two thousand subscribers. Not one person, no matter how small his order, will be refused. Not one person who reads this Circular but can get from one hundred to five hundred subscribers in three days in fair territory. An agent last year, who was at work during the day, took our outfit, started in the evening, visited fifty houses, and took forty-seven subscribers, and this, too, when we only gave four small Chromos. Another agent

took ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE SUBSCRIBERS IN A SINGLE DAY. If that could be done with only four Chromos, think what can be done with sixteen. There is no end to the business that can be done, and the sooner you start the better.

It is not necessary to tell old agents to order pictures and receipts in advance, for they recognize the importance and do so at once, thus putting themselves far ahead of all competitors.

YOU CAN DEPEND UPON THEM.—No matter how many agents have been ahead of you with other publications, you can follow right along with our fine twenty-four-page literary paper and seventeen beautiful pictures, and take ten subscriptions where they took one. You can also get people to subscribe where they are taking half a dozen papers.

START RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.

No agent or business man is ever successful unless he starts right. An agent to be thoroughly successful should order sets in advance, but if he cannot do that he should not fail to order an outfit. It is very unwise to go around and ask people to subscribe to the Household Journal, or any other publication unless you have an outfit to show.

An agent who does this cannot succeed any more than a man could to build a store and put in a stock of goods in some wilderness. Good judgment always goes a great way in any business, and an agent should exercise good judgment as well as any business man.

OUR GRAND COMBINATION

Takes the people by storm, and it is as easy to get people to subscribe for the Journal with our sixteen Chromos as it is to walk from house to house.

MAKE CLEAN WORK

Of a town. Do not pass a house, as it may be the very one where you would get one or two subscribers. You may get in some town where an agent has been ahead of you with some other publication, but this need make no difference to you. You will find that you can follow right after them and secure five subscribers where they got one. Our Chromos are something entirely different from anything ever given before, and people will subscribe at sight.

\$200 PROFIT IN ELEVEN DAYS

An agent last year sent in 500 subscribers in just eleven days, making a profit of \$200. We consider this pretty good work, but he did not stop there, but kept on till his orders amounted to thousands.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Is the popular price for a monthly publication, and an agent can obtain subscribers at \$1.00 per year where they would not think of subscribing and paying \$1.25 or \$1.50.

SOLID ALUMINUM GOLD WATCH FREE.

In order to induce our agents to order 100 sets at a time, we offer one of our Hunting Case Aluminum Gold Watches free; or we will do better still: If you will order 100 sets within 30 days after receiving the outfit, we will give you the Watch free. This gives those with small capital an equal chance with those who have large capital. We gave away over 2000 Watches to agents last year, and we stand ready to give away 10,000 this year. Who will take the Watch? Remember, if you cannot order the 100 at one time, you can order them within 30 days from the time you get your outfit, and we will send the Watch all the same. We keep an account with every agent, and know just how you stand, and can tell just how many sets you have sent for, and just how many subscribers you have sent in, at any moment, by referring to our books. This Watch can be sold any time for from ten to fifteen dollars, which really gives you about forty-five cents on the first one hundred subscribers. Think of it.

OUR GRAND PRIZES.

We have quite a curiosity to see who will get the grand prizes we offer for the largest list of subscribers.

\$500 IN GOLD

Or greenbacks is worth working for, and we expect agents will make a grand effort. Now, don't think you can't get the \$500, and give up before you start. If you can't get the \$500 you can get the Piano or Organ or Gold Watch. Somebody is going to get it, and if you work for it you are as likely to get it as any one.

TEACHERS,

Make the best of agents, and we expect some lady will get the Piano or Organ, or at least the Lady's Solid Gold Watch, and we shall be happy to send it to the one who is the winner. Our liberal offers ought to secure all the good agents in the country, and we expect a lively business throughout the year. The business of the country was never so good as it is at the present time, and people surely will not mind pulling out a DOLLAR when they can get TEN in return.

WHAT BUSINESS PEOPLE THINK OF US.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD CITY PAPER CO., SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 8th, 1886.

We take great pleasure in stating that we have sold E. G. Rideout & Co. a great many hundreds of tons of paper, for which they have paid us cash. Messrs. Rideout & Co. are our largest customers, and if they want \$500,000 worth on credit we should not hesitate to sell them.

We not only consider them able to do as they agree, but we also consider them perfectly honest and straightforward in every particular. We know that they are doing one of the largest and most successful publishing businesses in the country. Messrs. Rideout & Co.'s contracts with us for the next year are for the best quality of paper. SPRINGFIELD CITY PAPER CO.

NEW YORK, September 11th, 1886.

We have been doing business with E. G. Rideout & Co. for the past five years, and in that time have sold them large amounts. They have always paid us cash, and we know that they do a larger business than any firm in their line in New York City. If they asked credit we should not hesitate to sell them any amount.

L. S. FRIEDBURGER & CO.,

OFFICE OF THE CADWELL LITHOGRAPHIC CO.,

15 FRANKFURT ST., NEW YORK.

This is to certify that E. G. Rideout, Esq., is President and Treasurer of the Cadwell Lithographic Co., and holds \$60,000 worth of stock. That E. G. Rideout & Co.'s orders are to put the best work upon all Chromos made for them, and use the best oil colors and varnish. Having

been a practical Chromo printer for many years, as well as manager of several large establishments, I can truly say that I consider their Chromos superior to all others, for the reason that the colors are better and there are more printings. W. H. CADWELL, Manager.

EXTRACTS FROM A FEW LETTERS FROM AGENTS.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 15th, 1887.

GENTLEMEN—The goods duly received and give good satisfaction. Persons who do not esteem it a pleasure to deal with you, do not possess the qualities of righteous individuals, especially so far as fairness between man and man is concerned. You richly merit the success you are enjoying in your extensive business.

Very respectfully, S. M. BOWLES.

TERRAVILLE, Dakota Ter., Aug. 17th, 1886.

GENTS—I am glad to state the goods you shipped me on the 4th instant have been received in good order and give satisfaction in every respect.

The premium watch I am proud of, and I think you have acted very judiciously with me.

Will give you further orders soon.

Very truly yours, A. D. SMITH.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS, Aug. 15th, 1886.

GENTS—I received the goods I bought of you; also 30 cents that I sent more than the bill amounted to. I hardly thought you would trouble yourself about so small a sum. I am pleased to say that I have found an honest firm at last. I have dealt with a great many companies, but have found none so honest or one that would give so small a bill of goods so much attention. I found the goods just as represented. Yours, respectfully, PETER L. HESSLER.

[NOTE.—Mr. Hessler's order was for jewelry and novelties. We could print hundreds of such letters, but we haven't space, nor do we wish to weary your patience.]

Having now shown you to some extent who and what we are, we will proceed to offer some suggestions in regard to sending money, &c.

THE SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY

Is by registered letter, money order or bank draft, at our risk. (Personal checks not taken.) We always send small sums of money in common letters, but we make it a rule not to send amounts of over \$5 without registering or getting a money order. All postmasters are obliged to register letters, and the fee is but 30 cents. Still, we leave it to agents to send in common letters if they see fit; it is at their risk, and they must not blame us if it is lost. So please remember that all money sent to us by registered letter, money order or bank draft, is at our risk, but that sent in common letters is at the risk of the person sending the same. Lists of subscribers should always be registered, for if lost would cost us and the agent much trouble.

ASSIGNING TERRITORY.

We do not assign any special territory to an agent. Long experience in this business teaches us that it is best for each to select his own territory. Our agents can go where they please, and no one can question their right to do so.

POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN SAME AS CASH.

We take postage stamps same as cash for parts of a dollar, but we prefer money for all even dollars. It is just as easy, and in fact easier to send a one or five dollar bill than to send one or five dollars in postage stamps. In sending stamps try and send those of the same denomination, as we get more of the three-cent than we can use, and are obliged to sell them at a loss to ourselves.

No mutilated coin taken.

NO MUTILATED COIN TAKEN. The government will not receive coin that is mutilated except for what it is worth for old silver; neither can it be passed in New York City. We are, therefore, obliged to refuse all coin, with holes punched in them, or mutilated in any way. Remember this.

SENDING C. O. D.

We will send Chromos and receipts by express, and collect balance on delivery, provided \$2.00 is paid in advance as a guaranty of good faith. If you order in this way you must pay the express charges, and we pay for returning the money to us.

YOUR SPARE TIME IS WORTH MONEY TO YOU.

Some of our greatest men have obtained both wealth and education by utilizing all their spare moments. There is not a person reading this circular but what can make large sums of money by working in the evening, or during their spare moments. We have sent you with this circular our Jewelry Catalogue. If you should happen to be one of those who cannot make a business of canvassing, you can by a few hours' work secure an elegant piece of jewelry, or a handsome watch for yourself.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST, AND IN CONCLUSION,

allow us to urge upon you the necessity of making an effort for yourself. Perhaps you who are reading this circular now are one of those who are working for a salary. When by starting out for yourself in this business you can make double what you can possibly make at day pay. And again it gives you a knowledge of people and the world which will be valuable to you in future years.

We are fully imbued with the belief that we have offered you the most magnificent chance to make money you ever had, and we trust it may prove your stepping stone to an honorable business career. We do not forget that we ourselves once canvassed from house to house and store to store. That we left quite a good position to join the grand army of agents, and we have not the yet seen cause to regret the step we made. Our paper is really the most entertaining and best family story paper in the country. Our Chromos are the best, and we feel entirely confident that the agent who starts out with a determination will succeed.

Surely some one will carry off the Grand Prize of \$500, and earn a large sum of money besides. Let us hope it will be you, dear reader, and that we may hear from you by return mail, with an order for one hundred sets, or at the very least an outfit.

Trusting we have not wearied you with this long Circular, and that we may hear from you by return mail, we have the honor to be

Very truly yours,

E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York.

COLDEN'S Liquid Beef Tonic.

This preparation, consisting of the Extract of Beef [prepared by Baron Liebig's process], the very best Brandy that can be obtained, soluble Citrate of Iron, Cinchona, and simple Bitter Tonics, is presented to the world for a trial of its claims. There are several preparations purporting to contain some of the above-named components, but the high cost of manufacture and the consequent reduction of profit, have caused the manufacturers to allow many such to deteriorate by the use of impure and cheap materials.

Physicians of large experience are growing to realize more and more fully the importance of preparing in accordance with the principles of dietetics the waste which disease entails; and those physicians are most successful in practice who recognize the fact, that the true use of drugs is to restore to normal function the process of nutrition, on which life and health depend; and it has been a desideratum to obtain a preparation which could be given with a certainty of benefit.

We therefore present COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC to the profession with a confidence inspired by a knowledge of its universal application in disease, and guarantee its purity and perfect assimilability.

We believe a trial will convince all—as it has already convinced many—that it is an invaluable aid to the physician.

Its benefit is particularly marked in lowered states of the system, such as simple Anæmia, and that resulting from malarial poison, in chlorosis, spinal irritation, mental and nervous debility of over-worked business men, and especially in convalescence from protracted diseases. Its simple bitter principles act directly on the sentient gastric nerves, stimulating the follicles to secretion, and giving to weakened individuals that first prerequisite to improvement—an appetite. The Cinchona which it contains makes it indispensable in the treatment of the results of malarial disease, whilst its iron is a direct blood food, and its alcohol acts in the double capacity of assisting the local effect of the simple bitters upon the gastric mucous membranes, and also as a direct nervous stimulant.

It will thus appear that, unlike any preparation ever before offered, it combines properties of the utmost value in the treatment of such conditions as have been spoken of in this article. It is truly stimulant, tonic, nutrient, and hematogenic, and is so palatable and digestible that the most sensitive palate and stomach will not reject it.

To conclude; this is not a new preparation, but one whose merits have been long acknowledged.

In a report of the celebrated physician, SIR ENASMUS WILSON, of London, he says: "Several cases of incipient consumption have come under my observation that have been cured by a timely use of LIEBIG'S BEEF TONIC (COLDEN'S)." We are in receipt of several hundred such commendations, but prefer, instead of introducing them here, to merely append an official analysis of the preparation, made by an eminent London chemist:

The following is a correct analysis of COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC, perfected 3d January, 1868. I obtained the samples indiscriminately from the Company's Warehouse, Lower Thames Street, London, E. C. I find this preparation contains:

20 per cent. saccharine matter.	20
25 per cent. glutinous or nutritious matter obtained in the condensation of the beef.	25
25 per cent. spirit rendered non-injurious to the most delicate stomach by the extraction of the fusel oil.	25
30 per cent. of aqueous solution of several herbs and roots, among which are most discernible Peruvian and Calisaya Barks.	30
Total.	100

I have had the process explained by which the beef in this preparation is preserved and rendered soluble by the brandy employed, and I am satisfied this combination will prove a valuable adjunct to our pharmacopœia.

Signed, ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Royal Analytical Ass., London.

RUSSELL SQUARE, London, W. C. 3d January, 1868.

Since the date of the above analysis, and by the urgent request of several eminent members of the medical profession, I have added to each wineglassful of this preparation two grains of SOLUBLE CITRATE OF IRON.

T. COLDEN.

N. B.—COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC is sold by Druggists generally in pint bottles. In ordering our article, persons should be particular to mention "COLDEN'S." To guard against imitation, see fac-simile of T. COLDEN on bottle-label.

C. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent.
115 Fulton Street, New York.

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Examination
in the U. S.

Write for Agency and terms at once. Address,
E. L. KELLOGG & CO., Publishers. 21 Park Place, New York City.

THE JEANNETTE SEARCH.—Engineer Melville telegraphed from Yakutsk March 18: "To-morrow myself and Nindermann, with two interpreters and dog sleds, will go to Ustada and Sistr Anek to pick up De Long's trail where I lost it last December. I feel very confident of finding De Long's people and records, but fear that Chipp never reached the coast. His boat was very short and the sea very heavy, and although he was the best seaman on the Jeannette, I fear the weather was too much for the boat—not for the man. The snow is very deep. It covers everything. You can sledge right over the houses without knowing of their whereabouts except by the chimneys or smoke. The snow does not leave the ground by melting from the heat of the sun, except on very high ground. The water from the south comes down the river in floods long before the Arctic summer sets in and covers nearly all the country where our search lies. You may, therefore, imagine some of the difficulties we may have in finding our missing comrades. I am anxious to finish up our work here. Our eyes are almost blind from the smoke of our huts. There are no chimneys, only holes in the roof, and I can barely see what I have written." Ten days later he found the bodies of De Long's party, and on June 10 he wrote: "I have searched the coast from the River Alank to the River Jana, but have found no traces of the second cutter or Lieutenant Chipp's party. I have buried the remains of Lieut. De Long, Dr. Ambler, Mr. Jerome J. Collins; also the seamen, Lea, Gortz, Dressler, Knack, Ivorsen and Boyd, and the Chinese servant, Ah Lom. The seaman Erickson and the Indian Alexie had already been buried in the River Lena."

"I believe St. Jacobs Oil to be the very best remedy known to mankind," says Mr. Roberts, business manager of this paper.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

THE illustrated papers print pictures of college base ball nines and boat crews, but it has passed out of memory when they published a group of the "honor men" of a graduating class.

THE Duke of Wellington once said to a young member of Parliament, who had asked advice as to getting the ear of the House, "Sit down when you are through, and don't quote Latin."

A VIGOROUS GROWTH of the hair is often pronounced by using Parker's Hair Balsam. It always restores the youthful color and luster to gray hair, gives it new life and removes all irritation and dandruff.

RETIRED merchant, confidentially—"When I gave up business I settled down and found I had a comfortable fortune. If I had settled up, I should not have had a cent."

A WORLD OF GOOD. One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other bitters, as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old-fashioned boneset tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters.—Nunda News.

The most brilliant shades possible on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequalled for brilliancy and durability. 10 cts.

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WANTED a few BRIGHT Masons to sell the Finest MASONIC ENGRAVING ever published in this country. For particulars and descriptive circulars, apply to the Publishers,
BRADLEY & COMPANY,
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THE WONDER OF HEALING!

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, etc. Our Catarrh Cure, specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasal Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract.

Hemorrhages. Lunges, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy.

For Ulcers, Old Sores or Open Wounds. Its action upon these is most remarkable.

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding leaf wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

SPECIALTIES AND TOILET ARTICLES.	
POND'S EXTRACT.....	50c., \$1.00, \$1.75.
Toilet Cream.....	1.00 Catarrh Cure..... 75
Dentifrice.....	50 Plaster..... 25
Lip Salve.....	25 Inhaler (Glass 50c.)..... 1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes).....	50 Nasal Syringe..... 25
Ointment.....	50 Medicated Paper 25

LADIES, read pages 13, 18, 21 and 36 of our New Pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

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THROUGH THE
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—AND—
THE CIRCULATION.

THE only true Malarial Antidote.

It is the only known remedy that positively expels every vestige of Malarial taint from the blood without the use of poisonous drugs. It is a positive Preventive and Cure.

Dr. Holman's Stomach and Liver Pad is a Sovereign Remedy for

CHILLS AND FEVER,

And every other form of Malaria, all Stomach and Liver Troubles, Nervous and Sick Headaches, Chronic Diarrhea, Children's Diseases, and many of the Complaints Peculiar to Females. Special instructions and advice free of charge by addressing G. W. Holman, M.D. Full treatise sent out on application. For sale by all first-class Druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. "Regular" Pad, \$5.00; Kidney Pad, \$5.00; Lung Pad, \$3.00.

Beware of Bogus and Imitation Pads. Ask for Dr. Holman's. Take no other.

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THE GREAT CURE

FOR

RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time.

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, \$1. LITTON OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Can be sent by mail.

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—OF—

DR. W. J. STEWART,

23d STREET AND 9th AVE.

RELIABLE WORK.

MODERATE CHARGES

Plastic fillings for broken-down and sensitive teeth a specialty.

How to Do It.—Should you wish to advise a friend "not to use big words," you may adopt the following phraseology, which will be of course more impressive than the simple monosyllable caution: In promulgating your esoteric cogitations, or articulating your superficial sentimentalities and amicable, philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communications possess a clarified conciseness, a compacted comprehensibility, coalescent consistency, and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flutulent garrulity, jejune babblement and asinine affectations. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility and veracious vivacity, without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, psittacous vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity and vaniloquent vapidty.

RUBBING IT OUT.

The editor of the *Courier*, Mr. W. F. Cook, was seized a few mornings ago by a terrible pain in the left shoulder and neck. Having been favorably impressed for some time with the virtue of an article recommended for all sudden pains, and especially rheumatism, we rubbed the offending part, and in less time than we write it relief came. That article is St. Jacobs Oil.—Canajoharie (N. Y.) *Courier*.

KEEP clear of personalities in conversation. Small minds occupy themselves with persons. When you must talk of persons dwell on the good side. There are family boards where a continual criticism and cutting up of character go on, but it is not a pleasant thing to a kind heart—one does not like to dine off a dissecting table.—JOHN HALL.

Is your scalp full of dry, husky scales and little pimples? Dr. Benson's Skin Cure will cleanse your scalp and remove all scales and tenderness within six days. Try it, for it is the best head dressing ever used. \$1 per package, at all druggists.

It is said that the Queen of Madagascar enforces a penalty of ten oxen and £2 on any person found manufacturing intoxicating drink, and a lighter fine on those who sell and those who drink it.

"Figures are not always facts," but the incontrovertible facts concerning Kidney Wort are better than most figures. For instance: "It is curing everybody" writes a druggist. "Kidney Wort is the most popular medicine we sell." It should be by right, for no other medicine has such specific action on the liver, bowels and kidneys. Do not fail to try it.

A MEMBER of a London club was standing on the club-house steps when a gentleman came up to him and asked him if there was a gentleman with one eye named Walker in the club. "I don't know," was the answer. "What was the name of his other eye?"

SCIPIO, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1870.

I am the pastor of the Baptist church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.—REV. E. R. WARREN.

Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels in alphabetic order? If you write and examine facetiously, you will find there is.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

[From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.]

A LADY SAID

"Those Horrid Pimples! No, I Cannot Go. Please Present My Excuses."

Probably two-thirds of the ladies in society and homes of our land are afflicted with skin diseases of various kinds, to do away with which, if it could be done without injury, would be the happy event of their lives. Then she would have instead of a disfigured and marred countenance, one that would be handsome, or at least good-looking, for any one with a clear, pure skin, no matter what the cut of her features are, has a certain amount of good looks which attract everybody. As it is now, she imagines every one sees and talks about "those freckles," "those horrid pimples," and other blemishes, with which she is afflicted, and this is true of either sex.

To improve this appearance great risks are taken; arsenic, mercury, or high-sounding titled named articles containing these death-dealing drugs, are taken in hopes of getting rid of all these troubles. In many cases, death is the result. No alleviation of the burning, heating, itching and inflammation is given. All troubled with Eczema (salt rheum), Tetter, Humors, Inflammation, Rough Scaly Eruptions of any kind, Diseases of the Hair and Scalp, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pimples or Tender Itchings on any part of the body, should know that there is hope for them in a sure, perfect and elegant remedy, known as "Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure." It makes the skin white, soft, and smooth, removes tan and freckles, and is the best toilet dressing in the world. It is elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. Our readers should be sure to get this and not some old remedy resuscitated on the success of Dr. Benson's and now advertised as "The Great Skin Cure." There is only one,—it bears the Doctor's picture and is for sale by all druggists. \$1 per package.

A Sensation

HAS OFTEN BEEN MADE

by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

They really do cure sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, paralysis, and melancholy.

Price, 50 cents per box, two for \$1, six for \$2.50 by mail, postage free.—Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md. Sold by all druggists.

C. H. Crittenton, Sole Wholesale Agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's Remedies, 115 Fulton Street, New York.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic, and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what you feel or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
by thousands and tens of thousands all over the country to be the **GREATEST CURE** ever discovered for all
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once, (every druggist will recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Incontinence or retention of Urine, brick-dust orropy deposits, and dull dragging pains all speedily yield to its curative power.
PRICE \$1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
KIDNEY-WORT

\$47 A MONTH and board in your county. Men or Ladies. Pleasant business. Address, P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Box 96, Philadelphia, Pa.

GOOD MANNERS.—The very essence of good manners is self possession, and self possession is another name for self forgetfulness. The late Dr. George Ripley was wont to say that the secret of being agreeable in conversation was to be hospitable to the ideas of others. He affirmed that some people only half listened to you, because they were considering, even while you spoke, with what fine words, what wealth of wit, they should reply, and they began to speak almost before your sentence had died from your lips. Those people, he said, might be brilliant, witty, dazzling, but never could they be agreeable. You do not love to talk to them. You feel that they are impatient for their turn to come, and that they have no hospitality toward your thoughts—none of that gentle friendliness which asks your idea in, and makes much of it.

A PEERLESS PERFUME.

The refreshing aroma of Floreston Cologne, and its lasting fragrance make it a peerless perfume for the toilet.

In New York, on Monday evening, twenty five young men were given instructions in the trade schools on practical and scientific plumbing. The practical part, it is presumed, consisted in tearing up fifty dollars' worth of flooring to repair a forty cent leak which was located in another place, while the scientific portion comprised the art of making out the bill.

HOPE FOR DRUNKARDS.

My husband had drunken habits he could not overcome until Parker's Ginger Tonic took away his thirst for stimulants, restored his old energy of mind and nerves, and gave him strength to attend to business.—Cincinnati Lady.

DISEASES CURED

By the Electro-Magnetic Treatment, Massage and Movement Cure, at No. 19 Temple Pl., Boston, Mass., by Dr. George W. Rhodes,

Who thoroughly understands his business. His genial disposition, large sympathies, and strong vital magnetism, win at once upon his patients, and peculiarly fit him to treat a class of diseases in which nervous irritability are marked features. He has had under his treatment during the last fifteen years, patients distinguished in the medical and legal professions and in literature, among them, some of the most wealthy and influential men and women in the country.

Dr. Rhodes has made a special study of Paralysis, Epilepsy, Brain and Nervous Diseases, Hysteria, Heart, Lung and Blood Diseases, and has been singularly successful in treatment. Of all the patients he has treated during the last fifteen years, only one, Dr. Gregg, of Boston, has died, and his case was complicated with a polypus on the brain, and other troubles, making recovery at his age, seventy-three, impossible, but that his life was prolonged, and made more comfortable by the treatment, and admitted by his former medical advisers. His own opinion of Dr. Rhodes, himself under his care, but by sending for his niece, a distinguished literary lady, who with her mother were both patients of Dr. Rhodes, and were restored to health.

One more case we will mention,—a son of the late Prof. Miller, of Amherst College, was brought to Dr. Rhodes, almost completely paralyzed, so that even his mouth and tongue were involved, his limbs were drawn up, and feet twisted by contraction of the cords; his brain and heart were both affected, the latter to such an extent that you could hear it beat in an adjoining room. In fact the boy was given over to die by the physicians attending him. Finally, as a last resort, his mother brought him to Dr. Rhodes, and in twelve weeks, under his treatment, he was entirely cured, and is now in perfect health. His cure was regarded by his relatives as almost miraculous; but the facts as stated above are too well known to admit of doubt.

That ripe and profound scholar, PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, the husband of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, became completely paralyzed, and was time restored him to perfect health. Prof. Stowe has shown his gratitude to Dr. Rhodes, by sending him over one hundred patients, every one of whom have been cured by his treatment.

The Hon. WILLIAM D. HOOKER of San Francisco, Cal., was brought to Boston, expressly to be after being given up as incurable by many of our most prominent physicians, both at home and abroad. After being under Dr. Rhodes' treatment five months, he was restored to health, but returned to his home a happy man.

We might mention hundreds of like cases, and we deem it unnecessary, as Dr. Rhodes' successful treatment of all diseases, is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

If you are afflicted with any of the ill of this life, call upon Dr. Rhodes, at Temple Place, Boston, Mass., and try his Electric or Magnetic treatment. Business men and Ladies down town will find it convenient to call and take treatment.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Days of History. It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time. Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man, woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 223 and 225 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 10c stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

For sale by all Druggists.

"A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever." DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream or Magic Beautifier

Purifies as well as Beautifies.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinction (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond Street, N. Y.

For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers through the U. S., Canada and Europe. Also found in N. Y. City, at R. H. Macy's, Stern's, Eberich's, Ridley's, and other Fancy Goods Dealers. Beware of base imitations. \$1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

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Based on the Principles of the Science of Education, and giving Special Prominence to the Industrial, Commercial, and Practical Features. Two books, "Elementary" and "Higher." These Geographies are not only mechanically superior, but practically and distinctively superior in their embodiment of modern experiences in teaching, and of the methods followed by the most successful and intelligent educators of the day. The most recent of all geographical text-books, they embrace not only all that is new and valuable in methods of instruction and improved mechanism, but all the late census statistics and geographical changes. They were promptly adopted after their publication by the Boards of Education of the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and several hundred other cities and towns throughout the country.

A Geographical Reader. Illustrated.

A Collection of Geographical Descriptions and Explanations, from the Best Writers in English Literature. Classified and Arranged to meet the wants of Geographical Students. By JAMES J. HOBBS.

It is original and unique in conception and execution.

It is varied in style, and treats of every variety of geographical topic.

It supplements the geographical text-books, and by giving additional interest to the study, it leads the pupil to more extensive geographical reading and research.

It is not simply a collection of dry statistics and out-line descriptions, but vivid narrations of great literary merit, that convey useful information and promote general culture.

It conforms to the philosophical ideas upon which the new education is based.

JUST PUBLISHED. Sample Copy for Examination, 75 cents.

An Historical Reader,

For the Use of Classes in Academies, High Schools, and Grammar Schools. By HENRY E. SHEPHERD, M. A., Superintendent of Public Instruction, Baltimore, Md.

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